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Colombia Moves on Suspect

Extradition Starts For Man Held in Medellín Sweep

BOGOTÁ — Proceedings for extradition to the United States began Tuesday for one of the reputed finance chiefs of the Medellín drug cartel in Colombia.

The suspect, Eduardo Martínez Romero, is wanted in the United States in connection with the laundering of \$1.2 billion in cocaine profits. He was among thousands of people arrested over the weekend in a crackdown on drug traffickers.

The crackdown came after cocaine barons killed a judge, police colonel and the leading presidential candidate last week.

The extradition of Mr. Martínez was seen as a test of the government's new procedure for sending traffickers to the United States for trial, and of its resolve in taking on the cartels.

Drug dealers have been able to halt prosecution in Colombia through bribery, threats and assassination, but they fear extradition to other countries, where they do not have such power of intimidation.

Other than Mr. Martínez, none of the major drug kingpins has been caught in the dragnet, according to the defense minister, General Oscar Botero.

White House officials, meanwhile, appeared to close the door Tuesday to any possibility of sending troops to help Colombia fight the traffickers. Asked for a second day about reports that the administration was considering sending military help to Colombia, the White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said, "It's not going to happen."

In Bogotá, authorities said the crackdown was moving forward in its fourth day with more raids and seizures. The country's judges planned to return to their duties, ending a strike called after the judge and police official were killed last week.

Colonel Oscar Carranza, chief of the national police force's judicial investigations division, said proceedings for Mr. Martínez's extradition began Tuesday morning.

According to a federal indictment filed in Atlanta, Mr. Martínez negotiated the arrangements for laundering the cartel's drug proceeds.

A Colombian Justice Ministry spokesman said that if the National Council of Dangerous Drugs, a five-member panel of cabinet ministers, approved the U.S. request, the extradition papers would need only the signature of President Virgilio Barco Vargas and Mr. Martínez could be on his way to a U.S. jail.

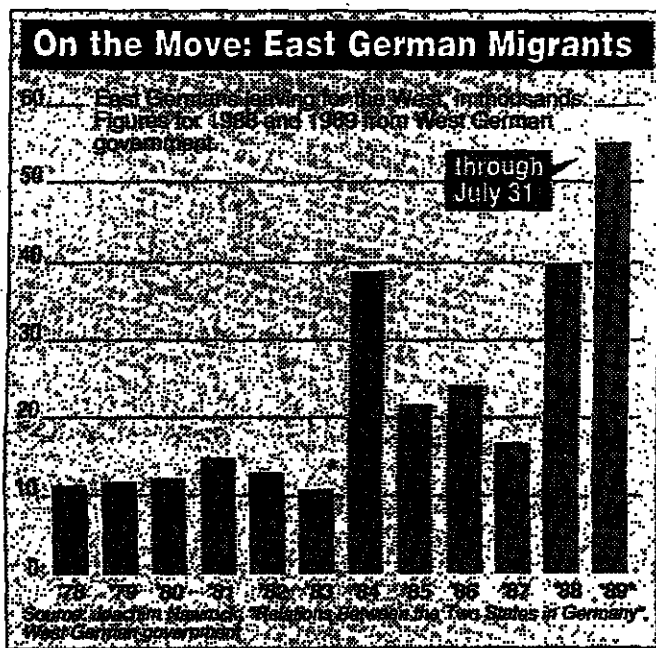
"He's one of the Medellín cartel's financial chiefs, not the biggest one, but certainly an important one," a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration, Frank Smith, said Tuesday in Washington.

According to Colombia's national police on Tuesday, 10,972 people had been detained nationwide in 467 raids by police and military forces so far in the crackdown.



OVER THE LINE, IN TIME — Two elderly Bulgarian women and a child being helped across the Turkish frontier at Edirne before Ankara closed the frontier Tuesday to immigrants without visas. They were among the 310,000 ethnic Bulgarians who have left since June, fleeing forced assimilation. Page 2.

East German Exodus: Losing Faith in the System



Source: German Ministry of Statistics, Bonn. Figures for 1989 are through July 31.

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

GIESSEN, West Germany — Sitting on a bench in the sunny main courtyard of the central reception camp for East German immigrants in this quiet town north of Frankfurt, the East German did not look like someone about to begin a new life.

But like thousands of other East Germans, the 39-year-old tool-and-die maker and a friend ended their summer vacations in Hungary by escaping across the border into Austria, leaving almost everything they owned behind.

So far this year, 55,970 East Germans have come to the West, about 15 percent of them without official permission. That compares with a total of 39,832 people for all of 1988. The rate of migration is the highest since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to stem an exodus that was approaching 2,000 a day.

The trend is accelerating. In July, 11,707 East Germans emigrated to West Germany, according to Bonn figures. A total of 2,144, or 20 percent, had no exit permission. By law, West Germany must offer citizenship to East German citizens since it does not officially recognize the division of Germany.

(Some 500 East Germans crossed Tuesday from

Hungary into Austria, about 200 of them in a mass flight through a gap in a fence near the Klagenfurt border station in Austria's Burgenland Province, The Associated Press reported from Vienna.)

Western analysts and recent emigrants say the rising number of East Germans trying to escape to the West in recent weeks reflects a deepening loss of faith in the Communist system and the nation's leaders, a loss bound to have a profound effect on East Germany's future.

"It is the greatest embarrassment possible," said Michael Stürmer, director of the Ebenhausen Foundation, an independent research institute.

"The East German government has pretended for years that capitalism is a decaying system and that East Germany is building on the moral high ground. Now the people are voting with their feet, as they have done before. Nothing can persuade them otherwise."

The tool-and-die maker encountered here would not talk about the life he was leaving behind in East Germany.

"In five minutes, we're heading to the train station," he said, motioning to his friend.

"I can't explain all the thoughts that were behind the decision to leave. The situation where I

See GERMANS, Page 2

Moscow Retreats From Ending Currency Curbs

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

The Soviet Union is shelving ambitious plans to let free markets decide who may earn dollars and how they may be spent, according to analysts in the United States.

This retreat from a commitment to remove the restrictions on converting rubles into foreign currencies, say *perestroika* watchers, suggests that Soviet bureaucrats are fighting a tenacious rear-guard action to maintain their power.

However, it is also a sign of the growing caution of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reformers.

With nothing to buy, Soviet citizens have been forced to put away

hundreds of billions of rubles in bank accounts. And Soviet economists now acknowledge that a major misstep on policy could lead to hyperinflation and derail efforts to make the transition from central planning to free markets.

According to PlanEcon, a Washington consulting firm that tracks the East European economies, the Soviet Union earned about \$38 billion of Western currency last year. The bulk came from sales of weapons, oil, gold and other minerals, with the proceeds going into accounts at the government's foreign trade bank.

The state-owned enterprises that generated the exports were allowed

to retain a portion of these "hard currency" deposits. But mostly they had to accept compensation in rubles, at widely varying exchange rates that reflected the planners' estimates of their production costs.

The foreign currency accumulated by the government was then dribbled out for imports of the machinery, raw materials, food, and consumer goods deemed the highest priority by Moscow. Even the enterprises with hard currency in their own accounts had to get permission to spend it.

The failure to allocate scarce foreign currency by supply and demand exacts a high cost in efficiency, contends Josef Brada, an

Arizona State University economist who has just drafted a report on the subject for Economics, a Middlebury, Vermont, research firm.

Some enterprises that might be able to generate more exports—or, in the case of farms, displace imports with domestic production—have little incentive to try because they are paid in rubles that buy nothing useful. Others that might manage with domestically made machines or materials still fight for the right to import because they are able to buy dollars at extremely favorable rates.

The winners are inefficient enterprises that could never hope to

outbid potential competitors for scarce imports—as well as the bureaucrats and Communist Party officials who exploit their control of the foreign currency spigot to win friends and punish enemies.

Mr. Gorbachev's reformers get the point. In December the government ordered an end to the multiple exchange rate system in which some exporters receive as little as one-fifth of a ruble for each dollar of foreign sales while others are paid as much as 6.6 rubles. Starting next year all exporters are supposed to be able to cash in each dollar for 13 rubles, which will

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Communists In Poland Drop Boycott Threat

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WARSAW — In a dramatic turnabout, Communist Party leaders retreated Tuesday from threats of nonparticipation in the new Polish coalition government after President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union held a 40-minute phone conversation with the Polish party leader.

Soon after the talk, a spokesman for Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, the party leader, stressed that the party was intent on "partner-like cooperation" with Solidarity, the trade union movement that is about to assume power in a new government after decisive election victories over the Communists.

Mr. Gorbachev generally encouraged the Polish party to take part in the new government, according to Jan Byszewski, spokesman for the Polish Communists.

The sudden change in rhetoric and tone by the Polish party leadership suggested that Mr. Gorbachev himself might be greatly concerned that Poland's attempts at economic recovery through political change not be obstructed by party policy.

The Communists, after demanding substantial powers in the coalition, were warned Monday by Lech Walęsa, the Solidarity leader and architect of the coalition government, to "stop rocking the boat" with "threats and blackmail."

The Polish Communists did not offer a precise summary of the phone call from Mr. Gorbachev, which came on the eve of the parliament's taking up of the nomination of Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Solidarity leader, as prime minister.

The party spokesman denied that the Communists had issued threats of nonparticipation in the coalition. But the turnabout in the Polish party's rhetoric and demeanor was quite clear.

The party made no further demands of extra cabinet ministries, and it even began complimenting Solidarity for having a "realistic approach" to solving the nation's problems.

"Partner-like cooperation of the two forces freed from mutual prejudice may become a qualitative new fact in Polish history," the party declared in its statement.

Only last weekend the party was darkly warning that it would not be responsible for the consequences if it was not accorded a large share in the coalition cabinet than the Defense and Interior ministries already promised by Solidarity.

The Communists lost control of their four-decade dictatorship when two minor parties, alarmed over the economic crisis and the rising power of Polish voters, switched earlier this month from Communist allegiance and presented the balance of legislative power to Solidarity.

As Mr. Gorbachev apparently extended some unusual advice to the Polish party, the prime minister-designate began discussions with the Communists and with leaders of the two key minor parties, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party.

"I would very much like to present a new government on Aug. 31," Mr. Mazowiecki said in a brief news conference during a busy day

of discussions about the cabinet. "But there are still a lot of problems to be resolved."

The Communists' about-face, however, seemed to ease some of the tension involved in facing these problems, most immediately the crippled economy.

Even without any Communist support, Solidarity hopes to control at least 264 votes in the 460-seat Sejm by virtue of its alliance with the Peasants' and Democratic parties.

A potentially volatile factor lies beyond simple mathematics, however. There is the need to allow room for face saving by the Communists, but Mr. Mazowiecki and Mr. Walęsa seem to have sensed it.

Lithuania Asserts Its Annexation Was Invalid

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a move that could lay the legal foundation for eventual secession from the Soviet Union, a commission of the Lithuanian Parliament declared Tuesday that the annexation of the republic in 1940 was invalid.

The commission, the first official body to challenge directly the legitimacy of Soviet rule in the Baltic republics, charged that Lithuania and its neighbors, Latvia and Estonia, were occupied and absorbed against their will as a result of a secret agreement between Stalin and Hitler.

In Warsaw, the Communist Party's Politburo condemned the Nazi-Soviet pact as invalid and a violation of international law, Reuters reported.

"These agreements flagrantly violated universally approved principles of international law," the Politburo said in a statement. It said the pact had also violated a Soviet-Polish nonaggression treaty of 1934.

The Lithuanian statement was published Tuesday in Lithuanian newspapers as all three Baltic republics prepared for mass demonstrations to mark the 50th anniversary of the pact.

The full Lithuanian legislature was expected to adopt the statement on Wednesday.

"Stalinism and Hitlerism destroyed independent states by secret deals," the commission said. "The independence of many of these states has been restored, but Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia still have not regained their independence."

The Lithuanian declaration directly contradicted the latest Kremlin line on the Stalin-Hitler nonaggression pact and its secret protocol dividing Europe into German and Soviet spheres of influence.

After decades of denying the existence of the secret deal, Communist Party officials now admit such an agreement was signed, but insist it had no bearing on the annexation of the Baltic states.

On Friday, Alexander N. Yakovlev, a Politburo member and chairman of a Soviet government commission examining the history of the Hitler-Stalin pact, insisted that it was "far-fetched" to see a connection between the present status of the three republics and the non-aggression treaty.

In an interview published Monday, Valentin Falin, chief of the international department of the party central committee, warned that attempts to redraw the boundaries of Eastern Europe could have a dangerous destabilizing effect.

"If the striving to divide what cannot be divided continues, as was characteristic of the period before the previous two world wars, if lands and frontiers are being re-carved while the lives and safety of peoples are neglected, the worst—and this time the final—disaster will be brought on," he said.

Popular front groups that have amassed a huge following in all three republics have campaigned for invalidating the annexation of the republics, after which some favor a loose affiliation with the Soviet Union while others want complete independence.

The sentiment for secession has grown with each sign of Moscow's resistance. Although the Soviet legislature has approved in principle Baltic plans to experiment with market-style economies, central authorities have insisted that the republics be bound by the Soviet constitution and laws.

In Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, a crowded estimated at tens of thousands roared approval Tuesday as Vytautas Landsbergis, president of the popular front group Sąjūdis, called for a "free Lithuania."

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Kiosk

2 Soviet Areas Report Unrest

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Shortages of food and other goods were reported in the Armenian capital of Yerevan on Tuesday and nationalist strikes closed factories in the neighboring republic of Azerbaijan for a second day.

"There is practically no fuel at the republic," a spokeswoman at the Armenian press news agency said from Yerevan. She said unrest in Soviet Georgia had forced diversion of supply trains through Azerbaijan, where they were targets for attacks by Azerbaijanis seeking to put pressure on Armenia.

General News

Voyages 2 neared Neptune, revealing features of the planet and its moon. Page 3.

Business/Finance

Phillips NV said it plans to sell interests in three subsidiaries to Thomson SA. Page 9.

Crossword

Weather Page 8.

Dow Close

The Dollar
Up 3.00
Down 1.999
Fut. 1.5825
Yen 142.175
FF 6.546

For U.S. and Japan, an Uncertain Era

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's visit to the United States next week will in effect open a prolonged period of uncertainty in ties between the two nations, diplomats, political analysts and Japanese officials say.

Mr. Kaifu's five-day visit, which follows a severe electoral defeat last month by the governing Liberal Democratic Party, is to begin Aug. 30. It is expected to mark a sharp change in tone from the past few years, during which Japanese prime ministers were able to assure Washington that progress on such issues as trade and domestic growth would continue and that established military and security ar-

rangements would remain intact.

Mr. Kaifu, who took office earlier this month, will offer similar assurances in meetings with President George Bush and other officials, according to Foreign Ministry sources. But while various bilateral negotiating processes will be maintained, few substantial issues are likely to show progress in coming months, analysts here and in Washington said.

Mr. Kaifu is to visit Mexico and Canada after meeting with Mr. Bush in Washington, Chief Cabinet Secretary Tokuo Yamashita said Tuesday. Mr. Kaifu is to meet President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in Mexico City on Sept. 5 and hold talks with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa on Sept. 7.

With the emergence last month of the Japan Socialist Party as a major force in the upper house of the Diet, Japan's parliament, the Liberal Democrats will be severely constrained in such areas as market liberalization, military policy and structural economic change, independent analysts and party members said.

The Socialists swept election contests July 23 for seats in the House of Councillors by campaigning against Liberal Democratic policies on many of these issues. Together with other opposition parties, the Socialists deprived the governing party of its upper-house majority for the first time in 34 years of Liberal Democratic administration.

Even assuming the party recovers from this setback, it will be up to a year before it is able to assert sufficient leadership to carry policies forward, political sources said. Party leaders will be especially cautious, the sources added, until elections to the Diet's more powerful lower house are completed sometime before mid-1990.

This assessment coincides with increasing impatience in Washington with Japan's large surplus in trade and with other outstanding issues. Tokyo's "political paralysis," as one official said, also comes as the two sides enter an important new phase in economic relations.

"Liberal Democratic policies were ideal targets in the last election,"

See KAIFU, Page 6

In West Berlin, Green and Red Are Compatible

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — When a Socialist-environmentalist coalition took over West Berlin's city hall in March, conservatives warned that the leftists would ruin the city's economy and endanger relations with the United States and the other Western Allies that technically have supreme authority here.

Instead, the biggest upset so far has been over the government's posting of a 100-kilometer-per-hour (60-mile-per-hour) speed limit on a six-kilometer stretch of freeway. That section had been the only spot in the city where drivers could enjoy the typically German experience of driving as fast as they liked — legally.

Mayor Walter Momper, a Social Democrat, and his coalition partners from the city's affiliate of the environmentalist-pacifist Greens have focused on local issues and tried to avoid ideological showdowns in the opening months of their administration. The business community, although skeptical, has adopted a wait-and-see posture.

The city government and the Western Allies — the United States, Britain and France, who have legal responsibility for the city under post-World War II accords — have readily compromised on the few conflicts that have arisen.

The government's cautious approach results largely from the awareness of Social Democrats and Greens that their perfor-

mance in West Berlin will play a major role in determining whether West German voters embrace a similar leftist coalition at the national level in the next parliamentary election, in December 1990.

Opinion polls this year consistently have shown the Social Democrats and Greens, together, leading the combined showing of the parties in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition in Bonn. But voters are likely to reject a "red-green" coalition — red for the Social Democrats — for the nation as a whole if the parties cannot cooperate in governing West Berlin. This potentially nationwide impact has made the coalition West-

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Huey Newton Shot to Death

Huey P. Newton, a co-founder with Bobby Seale of the Black Panther Party, was found shot to death Tuesday in Oakland, California. His body was discovered on a street in an area known for drug activity. The Black Panthers played a militant role in the U.S. civil rights battles of the 1960s. Page 2.

Voyager 2 Nears Neptune, Revealing Planet's Features

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — Voyager 2 has sharpened its aim on Neptune and its major moon as scientists report a quickening tempo of discoveries.

The spacecraft, which is now less than three million miles (4.9 million kilometers) from Neptune, has been transmitting photographs showing increasingly stunning details of the planet's stormy atmosphere and revealing for the first time that the moon, Triton, is a smaller, brighter and colder moon than scientists had expected.

The first clear pictures, made public Monday, showed that most of Triton is a pinkish color, probably an indication of radiation discoloring methane ice that covers most of the surface. The equatorial region has a bluish tint.

Time-lapse photography showed Neptune's huge storm system, known as the Great Dark Spot, to be larger than previously estimated and undergoing almost constant change as it moves about the southern hemisphere, with streams of white clouds racing at faster speeds and a lesser dark spot developing close to the south pole.

Scientists said the larger, oval dark spot has a diameter the size of

Earth, about twice the earlier estimates, and is a dark blue color with a slight reddish hue.

Winds of the storm appeared to be blowing counterclockwise, and from time to time the storm is spawning small dark spots in a string to the west.

A photograph of one of the newly discovered ring fragments orbiting Neptune revealed that the ring is not a continuous accumulation of debris but a collection of four distinct clumps of particles.

An analysis of natural radio signals from the planet has enabled scientists to infer that the length of a day on Neptune is closer to 16 hours than to the 17 or 18 hours that had been estimated.

These and other discoveries were reported at a news conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where the mission of Voyager 2 is being directed for National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The spacecraft is scheduled to make its closest approach to Neptune a few minutes before 0400 GMT on Friday.

"Everything is fine," said Norman R. Haynes, the project director. "We are on target for a proper trajectory by both Neptune and Triton."



Photos of Neptune, taken just over 17 and a half hours apart. At right, the Great Dark Spot at center of the planet has nearly made one rotation, while the smaller dark spot, shown at left directly below the Great Dark Spot, at right has completed more than one rotation.

As Voyager 2 approached Neptune at a velocity of more than 38,000 miles an hour, flight controllers commanded the craft to fire steering jets for a slight course correction.

The maneuver morning adjusted Voyager's course so that the craft should pass 91 miles farther from Neptune, or slightly more than 3,000 miles, and then five hours later come 439 miles closer to Triton, or about 23,000 miles.

Mr. Haynes said the main purpose of the maneuver was to have Voyager 2 arrive at Triton at a time when that moon will be between the spacecraft and both the Sun

and Earth, allowing Voyager's sensors to gather data about the density and composition of Triton's atmosphere.

Neptune will be the fourth and last of the giant outer planets that Voyager 2 will fly by.

The spacecraft, launched in 1977, has traveled 4.4 billion miles on a curving trajectory passing Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. At Neptune, the spacecraft will be almost 2.8 billion miles from Earth.

The pictures from Voyager, said Edward C. Stone, the chief mission scientist, are showing only the high clouds of presumably frozen methane that envelop the fourth-largest planet.

Temperatures of the cloud-tops are estimated to be about 390 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 235 degrees centigrade).

The detection of radio emissions from Neptune, announced last week, has enabled scientists to describe for the first time the planet's magnetic field, which is generated by electric currents in the rotating core.

From the pattern of the natural radio signals, James W. Warwick, leader of the radio astronomy team, concluded that the planet's core was making a complete rotation once every 16 hours.

Astronomers observing from

Earth had never been able to establish Neptune's exact rotation rate and hence the length of a day there.

In pictures taken over four and a half days last week of pale blue Neptune and its dynamic atmosphere, scientists found that the Great Dark Spot makes a complete circuit of the planet every 18.3 hours, thus traveling more slowly than the planet's rotation.

But the cirrus-like clouds of frozen methane at higher altitudes were shown to race around the planet at velocities considerably greater than the dark spots. One of the clouds being tracked travels so fast that it has been nicknamed the "scooter."

A Turning Point?

Outrage in Bogotá Raises U.S. Hope That Cocaine Crackdown Is Serious

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although the Colombian government has clashed with its drug barons before, Bush administration officials say that the latest crackdown indicates deeply felt outrage in Bogotá and, perhaps, a turning point.

"There have been cycles in the past where assassinations hap-

pened and the Colombian government stepped up its efforts," said a State Department official who monitors the worldwide battles to control narcotics. "The stakes get higher and higher every time. The latest crackdown shows that there is a great deal of sincerity and anger in Colombia, and we are encouraged by that."

The Colombian police and military authorities have arrested up to 14,000 people since the assassinations last week of a judge, a provincial police chief and a presidential candidate.

The candidate, Luis Carlos Galán, had campaigned against drug lords and had antagonized them by supporting the extradition of drug traffickers to the United States.

American officials said it was too early to know whether the arrests in Colombia would disrupt the flow of cocaine and marijuana to the United States.

Despite efforts by the Bogotá government over the last five years, Colombia retains its role as a major grower of both coca and marijuana, and its illegal laboratories produce most of the world's cocaine.

In the first half of this year the Colombian authorities seized 21 tons of cocaine, as against 23 tons in all of 1988.

But Melvyn Levitsky, the assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, said Monday that Colombia "does not have a functioning judiciary."

Judges have been terrorized and assassinated by drug lords and compromised by bribes. As a result, he said, there is no guarantee that drug traffickers will go to prison if they are arrested.

In a report this year, the State Department said there was "a public perception of an impotent judiciary" in Colombia because major narcotics dealers had "de facto immunity from prosecution."

Colombian drug dealers have operated with impunity since 1987, when the nation's Supreme Court ruled that a 1979 extradition treaty with the United States could no longer be enforced.

The court said a law passed by Colombia to carry out the treaty was unconstitutional.

The drug growers had explicitly sought such a ruling in a campaign

of terror against judges and other public officials.

Before the ruling, Colombia had extradited 16 persons, including Carlos Lehder Rivas, a leader of the Medellín drug cartel, who was found guilty last year of smuggling tons of cocaine to the United States. He is in federal prison in Marion, Illinois, serving a life sentence without parole.

The United States has been prodding Colombia to resume extradition. On Friday, President Virgilio Barco Vargas announced that drug traffickers wanted abroad would be summarily extradited, in a procedure that bypasses the courts.

Frank R. Shults, a spokesman for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, said that Colombia's willingness to resume extraditions could be "a major breakthrough" in the campaign against narcotics traffickers.

Mr. Shults said that "several dozen" Colombians were currently under indictment on drug-related charges in the United States. Federal law enforcement officials are going over a list of those people to identify the best targets for extradition, he said.

Gas Bomb Hits

Office of NAACP

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — A parcel containing a gas canister detonated when it was opened in the regional office of the NAACP, injuring 15 persons.

The canister sent a cloud of stinging fumes through a three-story building Monday. Only two persons were in the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when the package was opened, and both escaped with relatively minor injuries.

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Post-Feminism? Poll Shows Women Still Want a Movement

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite much talk about the decline of feminism, American women very much want a movement working on their behalf as they try to win equal treatment in the workplace and to balance the demands of work and family.

A New York Times Poll has found support for those goals across lines of class and ideology.

A total of 67 percent of the 1,025 American women polled June 20-25 agreed that the United States "continues to need a strong women's movement to push for changes that benefit women." Only 27 percent disagreed.

But the poll also found some striking differences in views between poorer women and women who were better off, and between women who work outside the home and those who do not.

Women with family incomes over \$35,000 were especially likely to call their work a "career" rather

than a "job," and women who do not work outside the home were less likely to express a need for a women's movement than those who do.

These findings suggested that organizations of conservative women could win support from women who feel estranged from the well-off professionals whom many associate with feminism.

However, the strong overall support for equal rights underscores the serious constraints that any movement would face in seeking to roll back the changes of the last two decades.

The poll's findings come when the women's movement finds itself challenged by the Supreme Court's decision giving states more power to regulate abortion, confronted by conservative groups seeking to overturn feminism's orthodoxies and somewhat fragmented within its own ranks over tactics and strategy.

The feminist is not surprising, since there is widespread agreement across the political spectrum that the workings of the economy and femi-

nist ideas have radically transformed the way men and women organize their work and family lives.

There is agreement, too, that society has had trouble assimilating these changes.

The effort to come to terms with the transformations has produced a blur of new catch phrases — among them "the mommy track" and "post-feminism."

The increasing talk about "post-feminism" is as much the result of political struggle about the future of the women's movement as it is about any intellectual construct.

Eleanor Smeal, president of the Fund for a Feminist Majority, contends that the term post-feminism can be used in so many different ways as to be meaningless. She worries that some would use it to bury feminism.

Barbara Bares, a political scientist and the

dean of the University College of Loyola University in Chicago, says the term is most used as a

historical concept to argue that "the feminist movement is accepted" and to ask, "Where do you go in the post-feminist age?"

"It represents a consciousness that women acknowledge their desire to be mothers — that they want to be different but equal," Ms. Bares said.

She argued that the concept of a "mommy track" at work reflects a post-feminist perspective. She says the idea can be seen as a positive concept — referring to women's desires to both work and have children, and to try to get the workplace to accommodate those desires — and that it can be a dangerous effort to restore discrimination against women under a more sophisticated guise.

Another result is a small mountain of legislation in Congress intended to ease the burdens on women who both work and take most of the responsibility at home.

Among the proposals are expanded federal day

1997 Visa 'Insurance' Urged for Hong Kong

By Daniela Deane
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Representative Stephen J. Solari, a New York Democrat, called Tuesday for a multinational "immigration insurance policy" for Hong Kong residents to be used if the situation in the colony deteriorates after the 1997 takeover by China.

Mr. Solari, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, said he planned to take the issue up with Bush administration officials on his return to Washington.

Mr. Solari, on a four-day visit to Hong Kong, said the U.S. and other Western countries could help lift

confidence in the British territory by offering the opportunity of permanent residency to some citizens, to be taken up if the need arises.

Optimism about the future of Hong Kong has plummeted since the crushing of pro-democracy protesters in Beijing in June, causing increased emigration and a loss of business confidence in the territory.

Asked how many people could be affected by his proposal, Mr. Solari said: "If one begins to add up the number of countries that would hopefully be involved in such an international immigration insurance policy, it could reach into the hundreds of thousands, a couple of hundred thousand."

"I tend to doubt it will go into the millions," he said.

Britain has rejected growing calls to grant the territory's 3.25 million holders of restricted British passports the right to settle in Britain. Mr. Solari said that since Hong Kong was still Britain's responsibility, London's involvement in the plan was crucial to its success.

He suggested that Hong Kong's handling of the Vietnamese refugees in the colony would influence the willingness of the international community to participate in such an immigration scheme. Some 54,000 Vietnamese are crammed into overcrowded camps and detention centers in the territory.

A Hong Kong legislator, Rita Fan, said she welcomed the suggestion of an international insurance policy but rejected any link to the Vietnamese refugees.

"It does not have any bearing on how we handle the Vietnamese boat people situation, because we have always handled Vietnamese boat people in the best possible way," she said.

Mr. Solari rejected the idea of mandatory repatriation of the refugees, a solution favored by Britain as a way to end the crisis.

"I think it would be unfortunate if people, the day after their appeals were denied, were forcibly dragged, kicking and screaming, onto boats and planes and sent back," the congressman said.



LELAND'S BODY RETURNED — The remains of Representative Mickey Leland, Democrat of Texas, being carried by Edinburg troops to a U.S. military plane in Adis Ababa. His body and those of eight other Americans killed in an air crash Aug. 7 were flown to the United States on Tuesday.

Joseph W. La Shelle, 89, Cameraman of 'Laura,' Dies

The Associated Press

LA JOLLA, California — Joseph W. La Shelle, 89, a cinematographer who won an Academy Award for the 1944 film "Laura," died Sunday of natural causes.

He was nominated for Oscars for his work on "My Cousin Rachel," "The Apartment," "How the West Was Won," "Ira, La Douce," "The Fortune Cookie," "Career," "Come to the Stable" and "River of No Return."

Other deaths: William F. Bolger, 66, U.S. postmaster general from 1978 to 1984, Monday in Arlington, Virginia, where he was under treatment for a heart condition.

Lord Hill, 85, a former chairman of the BBC who became a household name during World War II as "The Radio Doctor," on Tuesday.

William A. Casselman, 86, a former executive editor of The New York Daily News, of complications from pulmonary fibrosis Saturday in Pittsburgh, New York.

Toby Haski, 48, a film producer who won a cult following with car-crash movies, in Buffalo, New York, when a water tower fell prematurely during preparations for a stunt that local officials initially had tried to prevent.

Blast on Warship Iowa Linked to Maintenance

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy investigation of the explosion on the battleship Iowa that killed 47 sailors has revealed that the crew failed to follow maintenance procedures designed to prevent breakdowns in the gun turret that blew up, Pentagon sources said.

"The preventive maintenance just wasn't done," said an official familiar with what he called the "embarrassing" findings of investigators.

"The navy is going to have some explaining to do when this comes out," he said.

A navy spokesman declined to confirm or deny the allegations, which were made by former Iowa crew members and Pentagon officials. "All those things will be gone into in the report," he said.

The Iowa report has been completed, but Pentagon officials said it would not be made public until after Defense Secretary Dick Cheney returned from his vacation this weekend to read it.

What is not known is whether faulty maintenance caused the explosion. There are scores of systems that hoist the 16-inch (about 40-centimeter) projectiles and bundles of powder — which have a combined weight of 3,355 pounds (about 1,520 kilograms) — from the depths of the battleship to the gun.

A navy official said the No. 2 turret's guns passed their preflight checks. But he added that maintaining such complicated systems by the book is a constant battle and there could have been gaps not discovered in checks.

Former Iowa crewmen said the navy issued cards covering gun maintenance, such as what kind of grease to use where and how to discover and fix hydraulic leaks. They said some of the sailors in the No. 2 turret were not fully qualified to do their assigned jobs.

Just before the turret blew up April 19, Captain Fred P. Moosally turned to a visiting admiral and said: "Hey, this is my best crew

coming up here, Admiral. You've got to watch these guys fire."

In the next moments, the battleship shuddered from three explosions below decks and fire leaped out of the turret.

In one track of the investigation, navy experts under Rear Admiral Richard D. Milligan have tried to pinpoint the mechanical cause of the explosion, checking maintenance logs, crew training and even kicking the powder from the same batch that apparently exploded prematurely. They have found that the powder apparently ignited while the gun's breech was still open, causing flames to shoot back into the turret, sources said.

In a second track, the Naval Investigative Service has been working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation on other causes, such as sabotage. They explored the possibility that an Iowa sailor, Clayton M. Hartwig, was so despondent over his rejection by two shipmates that he blew up the turret to kill himself. He died in the fireball.

Gunner's Mate 3d Class Kendall L. Truitt, whom Gunner's Mate 2d Class Hartwig once considered his closest friend, was the beneficiary on his \$100,000 life insurance policy. Gunner's Mate Truitt said Gunner's Mate Hartwig talked of suicide "but it wasn't very serious."

Grosz Will Resign Leadership Post

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — Karoly Grosz, the Communist Party general secretary, said Tuesday that he was planning to step down in order to avoid a power struggle within the political leadership.

Mr. Grosz's statement, in an interview with the party daily Nepszabadsag, was his first acknowledgment of such a struggle in the party.

Mr. Grosz was forced largely into the background two months ago when he became one member of a four-man leadership with Rezzo Nyers as chairman.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Strong Wine Withheld From U.S. Skid Rows

E.J. Gallo, the world's largest wine maker, says it will halt sales of its high-alcohol Thunderbird and Night Train brands in Skid Row neighborhoods throughout the country. The Los Angeles County board of supervisors had asked all wineries to take similar action there.

Three months ago, Gallo and Canandaigua Wines of New York had voluntarily suspended sales of fortified wines for six months in San Francisco's seedy Tenderloin District. Gallo, with headquarters in Modesto, California, made no reference to the ongoing San Francisco test in announcing its nationwide measure.

A Gallo spokesman said local distributors should be able to determine which neighborhoods are to be covered by the ban on fortified wines. He said it was "regrettable" that a few retailers "persist in selling these and other products to obvious alcoholic derelicts."

Nine years ago the respected Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto said the banning of fortified wines had made "little difference" in the overall consumption of alcohol in areas where bans have been tried in the past.

Short Takes

Boonful, soaking rains, too late to do much for this year's crops, have brought relief from the drought that persisted for most of 1988 and much of this year across the American heartland. The drought prompted Congress to spend almost \$5 billion on relief for farmers. Experts disagree on whether the drought is over for good. The New York Times reports. But the rains are nurturing pasture grasses, refilling long-dry cattle ponds and bringing new hope for winter wheat crops.

A University of Michigan ban on overt expression of prejudice has been found partly unconstitutional because it restricts verbal as well as physical expression. In the last academic year 146 complaints had been brought before university officials under a policy that prohibits "any behavior, verbal or physical, that stigmatizes or victimizes an individual on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, creed, ancestry, age, marital status, handicap or Vietnam veteran status." The ruling by U.S. District Judge Avern Cohn does not affect the ban on physical harassment. The ruling is expected to affect similar bans on other campuses.

Members of Congress already are being flooded with letters. In efforts to stem the flow, some members are keeping the numbers of their facsimile machines secret; others are changing the numbers frequently; others are buying two fax machines, one with an unlisted number. The congressional nightmare is a grass-roots campaign that could mobilize millions into a fax frenzy.

People who write bad checks in Los Angeles County are required to pay back their creditors, pay a \$65 fine and attend a four-hour course in how to balance a bank statement and keep checkbooks up to date. The program is aimed not at sophisticated felons but at first offenders who write bad checks for under \$200, often unintentionally. More than 5,000 people have completed the class and received graduation certificates. A teacher of the course said this is one diploma that "most people don't hang on their walls."

Governor Gaston Caperton of West Virginia is being sued for divorce by his wife, Dee, a former Miss West Virginia and runner-up in the Miss America pageant. She says that well before he ran last year he had made up his mind to leave her but did not tell her because he felt she would draw votes.

Arthur Higbee

Bush Seeks \$9 Million in Vote Aid for Nicaraguans

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has submitted a new proposal to help opposition groups in the Nicaraguan elections scheduled for February, revising a plan that Congress rebuffed amid questions about its legality.

The new proposal seeks a total of \$9 million, including \$4 million for "nonpartisan, technical support of the election process." The \$4 million would be used for activities like election-monitoring, voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts.

But the plan leaves open the possibility that some of the money could be used to finance aspects of the presidential campaign of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, the opposition candidate.

Congress objected to President George Bush's original proposal to finance Mrs. Chamorro's campaign by channeling more than \$3 million through the National Endowment for Democracy. The endorsement is a private, nonprofit corporation.

Last week, the administration withdrew that plan amid congressional complaints that it would violate the charter of the endowment.

In addition to the \$4 million earmarked to support "the election process," the proposal seeks \$5 million for the endowment to use in Nicaragua to support "the democratic process." This process would include election-monitoring and voter registration but not political campaigning.

Democratic members of Congress said they were confused about details of the proposal and that they regarded \$9 million as excessive, but that they wanted to cooperate with Mr. Bush.

The chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on Latin America, Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, said, "I like the idea of supporting the democratic process in Nicaragua, but I reserve judgment until I have a chance to go over the new proposal more carefully."

Under the plan, the Agency for International Development would provide \$4 million for election support, intended to insure the conduct of free, fair and open elections, through the National Opposition Union or other grantees for their own purposes.

Nicaraguan political parties may accept foreign contributions, but half of the money must go to the Supreme Electoral Council, which supervises the campaign and the elections.

Democrats in a Stew Over Tax 'Recipe'

By Tom Kenworthy

WASHINGTON — House Democratic leaders have run into early resistance as they seek to rally the rank and file behind a budget and tax alternative designed to derail the capital-gains tax cut favored by President George Bush.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, predicted that the Democratic plan would narrowly prevail. It seeks to raise the taxes of the nation's 600,000 wealthiest taxpayers in order to finance tax-deductible individual Retirement Accounts for the less affluent and cut the budget deficit.

But Mr. Foley and his lieutenants, facing a stern test of their ability to defeat a popular Republican president, found their colleagues deeply divided on the issue.

Southern Democrats who support the capital-gains tax reduction that was narrowly approved last week by the House Ways and Means Committee predicted that

the new alternative would entice few of their number to defect.

Other Democrats argued that their party, rather than offering a muddled and politically risky substitute, should simply stand and fight the capital-gains plan in order to highlight Democratic differences with the White House.

[President Bush said Thursday night that he would veto the Democratic plan for upper-income Americans to pay more tax if it was adopted by Congress. "I will veto a rate increase," Mr. Bush said on U.S. television, after leading a tour of the White House with his wife, Barbara.]

The conflict over how to confront the White House on a critical economic issue led one northeastern Democrat to say that his party was in a state of "mutual confusion."

"There are so many chefs with so many recipes," he said, "we are going to end the year with the most god-awful stew anyone ever imagined."

Some lawmakers recalled the tax-cutting "bidding war" between Democrats and Republicans in

1981. They predicted that by the time the 101st Congress finished grappling with a cumbersome deficit-reduction bill, both the capital-gains tax cut and the Democratic IRA plan would be included in the measure. That outcome, they said, would seriously complicate efforts to control the federal deficit, because over the long term both proposals are costly.

"We're going to end up with capital gains and expanded IRAs," predicted Representative Byron L. Dorgan, a Democrat of North Dakota. "It's an awful plan," he said of the Democratic alternative. "George Bush wants to give tax breaks to the rich, and we want to give tax breaks to the near-rich."

Other Democrats expressed concern that their party would emerge on the defensive on the issue of raising taxes, despite party leaders' vows to avoid such a move until Mr. Bush takes the first step. "It's the right thing to do," a liberal Democrat said, "but then George Bush gets up and says these guys are out to raise taxes."

The Republican whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, began that line of attack Thursday, linking Democrats who want to "rush into a tax-increase fight" with Walter F. Mondale, who supported higher taxes in his failed presidential bid in 1984.

Nevertheless, Democrats led by Mr. Foley began an energetic effort Thursday to corral a majority of House votes for their proposal. They started at a morning meeting of the Democratic whip organization.

The response, said Representative James C. Slattery of Kansas, "was positive." But the Ways and Means Committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, emerged from the same meeting saying, "There's not too much unity here."

At an afternoon news conference, Democratic leaders heightened their rhetoric, evoking the image of class war, to attack the capital-gains tax cut.

"Beginning today, the middle class fights back," said the House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.

A 'Sting' Tailor-Made for Bush

By Michael Isikoff

WASHINGTON — White House speech writers thought it was the perfect prop for President George Bush's first prime-time television address to the nation—a dramatic one that would show how the drug trade had spread to the president's own neighborhood.

"This is crack cocaine," Mr. Bush solemnly announced in his Sept. 5 speech on drug policy, holding up a plastic bag filled with a white chunky substance. It was "seized a few days ago in a park across the street from the White House," he said, adding, "It could easily have been heroin or PCP."

But obtaining the crack was no easy feat. To match the words of the speech writers, Drug Enforcement Administration agents lured a suspected Washington drug dealer to Lafayette Park four days before the speech. They made what appears to have been the agency's first undercover crack buy in a park better known for its location across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House than for illegal drug

activity, according to officials familiar with the case.

In fact, the teen-age suspect, when first contacted by an undercover agent posing as a buyer, seemed baffled by the request.

"Where is the White House?" he replied in a conversation that was secretly tape-recorded by the drug agency.

"I had to manipulate him to get him down there," said William McMullan, assistant special agent in charge of the agency's Washington field office. "It wasn't easy."

White House and agency officials deny they did anything improper in helping Mr. Bush illustrate the prevalence of the local drug trade. A senior White House official said the agency had never been asked to manufacture an arrest for the president's speech.

According to agency officials, the suspect had been the target of a three-month undercover investigation before the White House request. He had sold crack to agents on three previous occasions in other parts of the city.

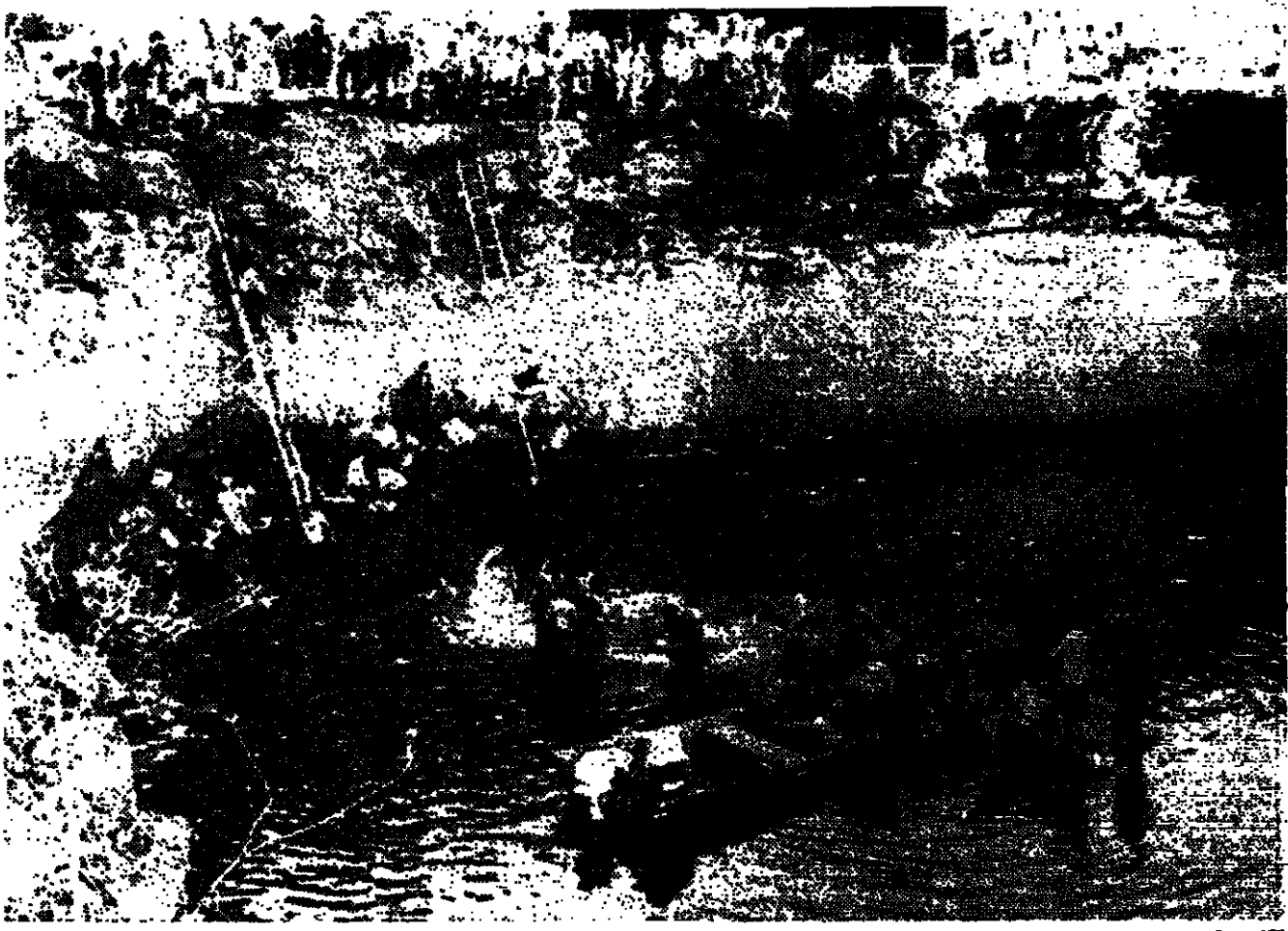
Agency officials said Thursday

that they had held off arresting the suspect in hopes that he would sell a larger amount of crack to undercover agents and could be charged with a more serious offense.

"We were negotiating for a kilogram of crack and we were trying to identify his organization," Mr. McMullan said. "We were going to make that undercover buy anyway. What difference does it make where it happened—whether it was in front of the White House, or, he added, "in front of the Supreme Court?"

Kevin Zeese, a defense lawyer who specializes in drug cases, said the agency's efforts to maneuver the suspect to the area around the White House may enable his lawyer to argue that he was a victim of "outrageous government conduct."

This would not help his defense against the three earlier crack sales, Mr. Zeese said. Nevertheless, "I think it's disgusting," he said. "The situation is not bad enough that they have to create a false situation? It's the government creating a hoax so they can rev up the war effort."



Rescuers removing victims from a bus that fell into a gravel pit in Texas after being hit by a truck.

20 Texas Students Die in Bus Accident

By Lisa Belkin

ALTON, Texas — Twenty high school students were killed and 64 were injured when their bus plunged into a rain-filled gravel pit

after being struck by a delivery truck.

Many parents were at the scene when their children, the dead and the living, were pulled from the water, which was about 40 feet (12 meters deep).

The parents had been attracted by the dozens of ambulance sirens that echoed through this mainly-Hispanic, impoverished town of 3,700 residents near the U.S.-Mexico border.

All of the town's high school and junior high school students travel to classes in the nearby town of Mission on this bus, which had made its final pickup minutes before the accident at 7:40 A.M. Thursday.

Survivors included both the driver of the bus and the driver of the truck that the police said struck it. No charges were filed immediately and the police were continuing to investigate.

The Monitor newspaper in nearby McAllen reported that the driver said his brakes had failed, but the police in Mission said they could not confirm the report.

Stories of tragedy were mixed with stories of heroism, as bystanders jumped into the pit trying to rescue the children.

Parents converged on the scene within minutes. Yolanda Martinez, who works several blocks away, heard the sirens and feared for her daughter, a kindergarten, who had just boarded another bus.

She ran to the scene and by the

time she arrived, approximately five minutes after the accident, "about 50" people stood at the edge of the pit, she said.

There were children clinging to the one visible corner of the bus, she said, and others were floating. At least one shrieking mother was taken away by ambulance after seeing the bodies of her two teen-age daughters recovered.

Ms. Martinez said she had to lock her arms around another hysterical mother whose daughter was floating in the pit. The woman was trying to jump into the pit as rescuers were pulling the girl onto land and beginning cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

The area is filled with pits like the one into which the bus plunged. Years ago they were the sources of caliche, a chalky white substance mixed with gravel and sand and used on roads throughout south Texas. There are no regulations requiring companies to refill the holes when the mining is finished.

Many, like the one into which the bus crashed, filled with water over the years until they reached the size of small lakes. Several bystanders at the accident said they had used the pit as a swimming hole.

Bush's Choice for Ethics Post Is Derailed by FBI Findings

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A background investigation has found evidence of ethics problems involving President George Bush's choice to head the Office of Government Ethics, and the prospective candidate is now out of the running for the post, senior officials said.

The name of nominee, Paul Pressler of Houston, was sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in July for the routine background check on candidates in advance of formal nomination. Mr. Pressler is a Texas civil court judge and a national leader of the fundamentalist movement within the Southern Baptist Convention.

Officials would not detail the FBI findings except to say they did not involve allegations of crimes or financial improprieties. A senior official said, "Information was uncovered that we felt was disqualifying."

Mr. Pressler could not be reached for comment.

The Office of Government Ethics reviews all personal financial filings of U.S. officials and interprets laws and regulations relating to conflicts of interest.

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OPINION

This Reluctant Soviet Ally Will Call It Quits One Day

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The existence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is based on historic falsehoods. So is the Warsaw Pact.

The U.S.S.R. is neither a union nor a socialist republic. And the alliance between Moscow and Eastern Europe is not a "pact" in any sense of a voluntary agreement among nations, like NATO. It is an imposed Soviet mechanism designed to keep Eastern Europe in military and economic subjugation.

These realities are so understood by most of the population of the Soviet empire as to hardly need discussion. To them, they are the essence of their history.

ON MY MIND

ry, their memories, their lives and their sufferings. But in the West, peoples and governments succeed in smothering realities in their own minds because they think it in their best interest to do so.

They smothered the truth that Lenin took over and expanded the czarist colonial empire created to a great extent only in the 19th century. And they smothered the truth that Stalin, with Hitler's help, moved the empire to the borders of Western Europe.

Two events of the past few days will make the truth much harder to avoid.

In Warsaw, Solidarity set out to lead the first legitimately chosen Polish government since the Soviet occupation began during World War II. The president and other Communist bureaucrats who are still allowed to hold office are nothing but distasteful relics.

If Mikhail Gorbachev keeps his word to stay out of Polish affairs, the next president of free Poland will be Lech Walesa. This is the time for the United States to stop saying, "Who, me?" and help Poland escape from the economic dungeon into which it was thrown by communism.

In Poland there is no nonsense about rebuilding the fraud and disaster of communism through perestroika or any other frantic hodgepodge. The United States has the opportunity now to put its money where its mouth has been for so long and help Poles move toward a

"free-market system." Come on, Mr. Bush, call it capitalism and let's do it with good heart. Dance a little.

Mikhail Gorbachev's acceptance of a free Polish election was a combination of political courage and necessity. Solidarity represents the only chance of saving Poland from total chaos, which would mean hideous problems for the Kremlin.

But one day Solidarity and the United States will have to face the fact that the Warsaw Pact and its military and economic obligations impose draining burdens on Poland — and that U.S. aid will be underwriting them. Then Poland will have every right to say the idea that it joined the pact voluntarily is untrue and that it intends to withdraw. To calm any Kremlin fears of Poland being used by the West, Warsaw should choose military neutrality under international inspection.

And now the Kremlin itself is helping destroy the great lie embodied in the very name of its government. In the second historic event of the weekend, it has finally conceded that Hitler and Stalin secretly and illegally divided Eastern Europe before World War II, with Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia going to Stalin.

The Kremlin still says that the incorporation of these countries is legal because it was made by their legislatures, under Soviet occupation. More nonsense. Because of the Soviet economic collapse, the Baltics stand on the threshold of self-rule.

But throughout the Soviet system, other groups are struggling to put up their heads — among them Georgians, Armenians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Tatars. Members of these national and ethnic groups met this spring in Paris and formed a movement called Democracy and Independence. They issued an important manifesto calling for democracy, self-rule, free enterprise, nonviolence. They get little attention.

They are met with the same cynicism about their future as were the early dissidents now so admired in Moscow and abroad. In fact, some of them are the same people.

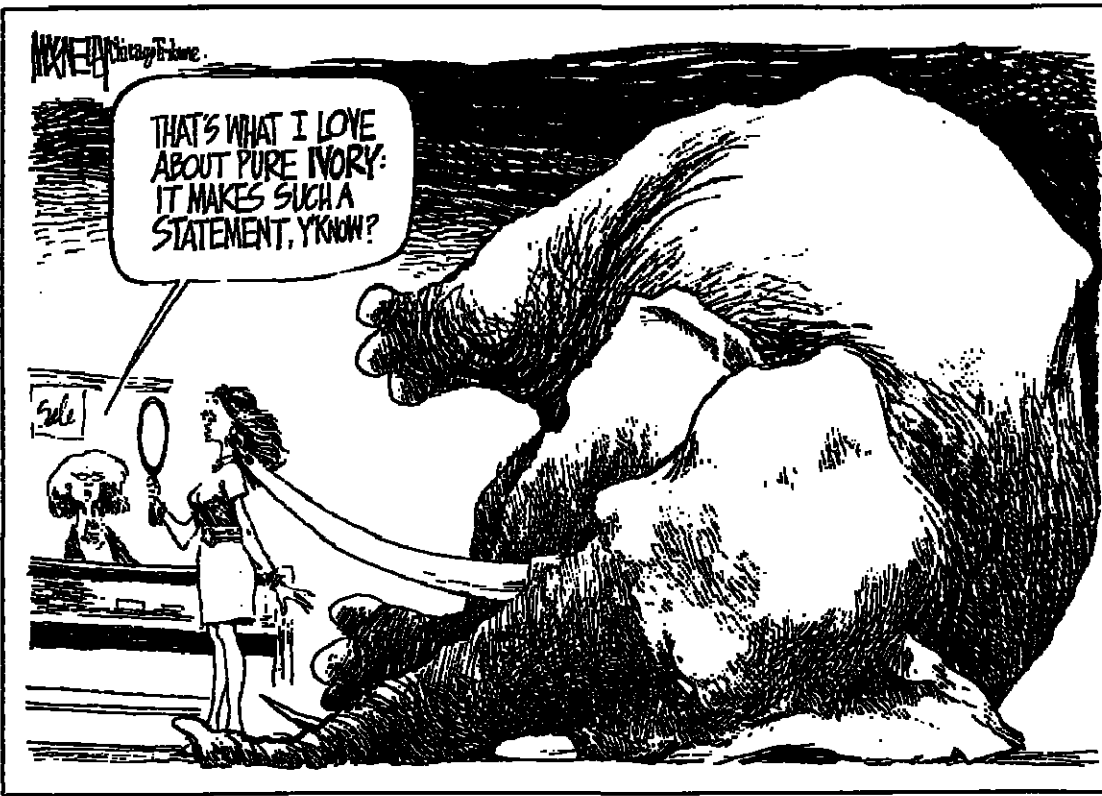
Power goes to power. Western power is behind Mr. Gorbachev and, fearing anarchy, tries to push back the walls crumbling around him. But all over the Soviet land, national and ethnic groups engulfed by the czars, by Lenin, by Stalin are demanding the right to put up their heads and choose.

Well, men who once sat shivering in Soviet isolation cells now stand to speak in Baltic state parliaments.

Who would have dreamt it? Why should we foreclose the dreams of all those others by pretending we cannot see them or hear them?

For Mikhail Gorbachev and the West to recognize their importance could prevent anarchy — unless the recognition comes too late.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cambodia: Why Singapore Backs a Khmer Rouge Role

I refer to the letter from Vanna Om Strinko, "Singapore and Cambodia" (IHT, Aug. 22).

Singapore's objective at the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris, to which I am a delegate, is to put an end to the fighting and killing that has plagued Cambodia for 19 years. This objective cannot be achieved if any of the four Cambodian parties is excluded from an interim coalition government to be headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. If the Khmer Rouge were left out of the coalition, it would not lay down its arms and the fighting would continue.

Our proposal to include the Khmer Rouge in the interim coalition government is in accord with the views of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sam. It is part of a comprehensive solution that contains, inter alia, the following essential elements: First, following an agreed cease-fire, all armed Cambodians should be regrouped in bases and disarmed. Second, a strong, credible and effective international peacekeeping force, under United Nations auspices, should be sent to Cambodia to help the interim government maintain law and order and to prevent any faction from attempting to seize power by illegal means. Third, al-

though the Khmer Rouge should be included in the interim coalition government, it should not be given an equal role with the other parties. Fourth, when conditions of normality have returned, a free, fair and democratic election should be held under international supervision in order to allow the Cambodian people to choose their own government.

TOMMY KOH,
Ambassador of Singapore
to the United States,
Paris.

Look to the Earth Instead

In response to "The Vision Should Be of a Healthy Earth" (Opinion, July 31):

Space programs have a significant role to play in communications and scientific research. However, U.S. efforts to colonize the moon and make a manned flight to Mars are, as Flora Lewis says, "looking in the wrong direction." The money, energy and expertise should be directed instead toward re-establishing humankind's symbiotic relationship with this planet.

Is the idea of space colonization not the latest, or the ultimate manifestation of mankind's chauvinism? From the invention of the light bulb to the splitting of the atom and beyond, man has come to the collective conclusion that he can master his environment — or, beyond that, any environment, be it that of the moon or Mars. But have we mastered this environment, or have we polluted and disturbed it to the point of menacing our continued existence?

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

President Bush should turn the vision back to Earth and attack problems directly. Relying on "spin-offs" into the scientific, medical and environmental fields from space exploration, as promised by Vice President Dan Quayle, is a haphazard approach.

LYNNE THILL,
STEVE ZILUNI,
Mersch, Luxembourg.

Is That the Best Way to Go?

Regarding "London to Australia: Trying for a Record" (Aug. 17):

Sitting on a 920 kilometer-per-hour Boeing 747-400 for 20.5 hours? Well, I guess that's progress. But it would seem that the Concorde, flying at Mach 2, was tailor-made for that flight.

CHARLES DICKINSON,
Paris.

Leave the Doctor In, Please

The attacks on Rex Morgan M.D. (Letters, Aug. 15 and 18) gave me a sense of déjà vu. A good 15 or more years ago, a few killjoys were accusing him of being worse than "snappy," saying that he and his fellow characters never changed expression or opened their mouths to speak.

I recall that he disappeared from your pages for a while until good sense — and outraged readers — prevailed and he was restored to regale us. I'm afraid his critics simply don't understand the good doctor's delicate probing of the human condition.

MORTON PUNER,
Saint-Tropez, France.

Hiding Out, Near Age 50, In the Music and the Mud

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — In the immortal words of Thomas W. "Fats" Waller: One never knows, does one? A day last week that began in the bright sunlight of youth ended, entirely unexpectedly, in the gloomy shadows of age — or, as we prefer to call it now, "modern maturity."

In the equally immortal words of Joe Jacobs: I should of stood in bed.

It all started with Woodstock. Yes, Woodstock. Unless Americans had the radio and television turned off, and the

("Dear J. Yardley . . .") from Horace B. Deets, Executive Director.

Of what, you ask? Not, alas, of the Baseball Hall of Fame or the Wine and Cheese Society or even the Benevolent and Protective Order of Newspaper Columnists. No, Horace B. Deets is Executive Director of the You Can't Go Home to Woodstock Again Club, also known as the American Association of Retired Persons. Horace B. Deets has "more than 28 million people" in his organization and now, J. Yardley, Horace B. Deets wants you.

As they say in the comics: Eek! He may call himself Horace B. Deets, but his real name is G. Reaper. What on earth was he doing knocking on my door? After all, I was thinking thoughts about Woodstock — old-foggy thoughts, to be sure, but that's neither here nor there — and wearing raggedy Bermuda shorts and, into the bargain, I was two full months shy of my 50th birthday. And as Horace B. Deets himself says, "IMPORTANT: YOU MUST BE 50 OR OVER."

So why are you coming after me, Horace B. Deets, with your siren song of a subscription to Modern Maturity magazine and "Medicare assistance" and "reasonably priced prescription drugs and vitamins" and counsel from the National Gerontology Research Center? I'll admit that the other day I was standing in front of a multiple mirror and that the mirror, in its multiplicity (duplicitly?), revealed an assortment of wrinkles and moles previously unknown to me. But wrinkles and moles are one thing, a lifetime subscription to Modern Maturity quite another.

So thanks a lot, Horace B. Deets, but no thanks. You may want to be my "voice in Washington," for a mere \$5 a year, but you and I aren't speaking the same language. Not merely do you want to cart me off into the sunset years two decades before my time, but you want to use my \$5 to lobby for taking money out of the paychecks of the wage-earning young (that's me) and putting it into the overpaid Social Security checks of the over-privileged middle-class old.

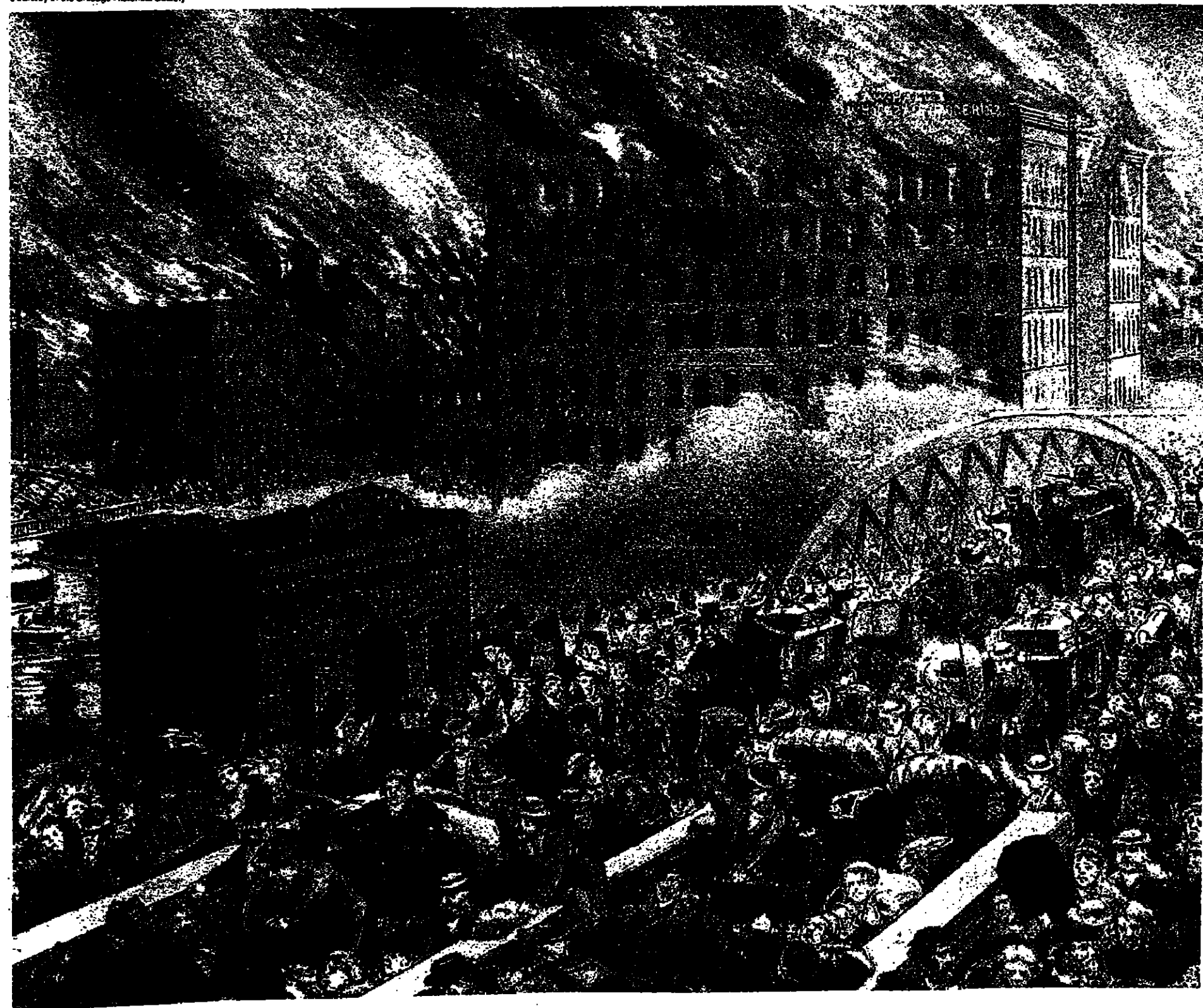
No sir, J. Yardley is my name and forever young is my game. I'm signing up for Jack and Jill and Seventeen. Tomorrow I'm getting a skateboard, and next week I'm taking Nintendo classes. I aim to have a pigtail down the back of my neck. I'm going to start saying "like" a lot, and "wow," and "you know," and I'll wear rings on my fingers and Swatches on my toes.

Mainly, though, I'll think about Woodstock a lot. It may make for a pretty odd spectacle — a middle-aged bald man with wrinkles and moles, sitting there ruminating about Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin — but to me it looks like a ticket to the Fountain of Youth. And if what's pouring out of that fountain is bad California wine, well, what I say is, drink up!

The Washington Post

October 8, 1871: the brightest day in the history of Chicago's architecture.

Courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society



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The buildings surrounding Grant Park alone constitute the largest, oldest and architecturally richest cultural center in America — the Art Institute (1893), Orchestra Hall (1904), the Field Museum (1920), the Shedd Aquarium (1929) and the Adler Planetarium (1930).

Indeed, the city itself is a living laboratory of the masters: Sullivan, Wright, Van der Rohe and others.

It is their energy and bravado that inspires Chicagoans to reach a little higher. To present to the world its tallest building (Sears Tower), its busiest airport (O'Hare International), and appropriately, its largest architectural firm (Skidmore, Owings and Merrill).

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ARTS / LEISURE

Modern Dance's Creative Melting Pot

By Jack Anderson

NEW YORK—Modern dance has become an art with an international passport. This summer, both the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival and the American Dance Festival featured performances by French modern dance troupes, and the latter also offered productions by Italian, Finnish, Indonesian and South American choreographers. Last spring, Swiss modern dancers living in New York presented their works, and there was a comparable season by Spanish choreographers.

This autumn, the Next Wave Festival brings such West German modernists as Reinhold Hoffmann, Susanne Linke and Christine Brumel, as well as Maguy Marin from France and a collaboration by

Min Tanaka, a Japanese dancer, and Karel Appel, a Dutch painter. Because all these events occurred—or will occur—on American soil and many dancers involved in them studied in America, some may claim that modern dance is fundamentally American. But that overlooks both the diversity of modern dance and much of its history. In its most productive periods of creative ferment, modern dance has always been an international art.

Such first-rank American choreographers as Martha Graham, Jose Limon, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham and Alvin Nikolais may be respected throughout much of the world. Yet, foreign choreographers inspired by them do not necessarily imitate them. Whereas the abstract choreography of Cuming-

ham and Nikolais has greatly stimulated French and Italian dancers, much of the modern dance of France and Italy is dramatic: for instance, that of Marina and Anna Segna, an Italian choreographer from Turin who made her American debut this summer at the American Dance Festival.

Reijo Kela, a Finnish choreographer at the festival, acknowledged the influence of his studies with Cunningham some years ago. But Kela's elaborate environmental spectacles—dances in fields and city squares for which he also constructs sculptures, pillars and small houses—look nothing like Cunningham's abstractions.

Fine Bausch, the West German choreographer, perhaps the most important single figure in European modern dance now, once studied in New York City at the Juilliard School, and her productions reflect Juilliard's emphasis on dramatic choreography. But her works are also radical transformations of the German Expressionist dance forms developed in the 1920s and 30s by Mary Wigman and one of Bausch's own teachers, Kurt Jooss.

Throughout the history of modern dance, imaginative dancers have let the ideas of their masters provoke them into experiments of their own. And the art's creative ferment has spread. Such pioneers as Loie Fuller, Isadora Duncan, Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn proudly proclaimed themselves American, yet many of their earliest triumphs were in Europe and Fuller eventually settled in France.

The early American modernists were also indebted to several European thinkers, including Francois Delarte, a French theorist who studied the ways in which posture and gesture reveal emotion, and Emile Jacques-Dalcroze, a Swiss teacher who analyzed the relationship between music and rhythm.

In the late 1920s and early '30s, a new generation of American dancers, among them Graham, rebelled against the lush theatrical productions favored by St. Denis and Shawn. Instead, these innovators sought spare, emotionally charged choreography. Dances of this type were being developed independently in Central Europe, particularly in Germany, where the major figures included Wigman, Jooss and Rudolf von Laban, the Hungarian choreographer, writer and inventor of the notation system in general

use today. Wigman toured America in the early '30s, and Americans studied with her in Germany.

After Hitler seized power in 1933, some German dancers fled the country. Jooss went to England. Hanya Holm, who had opened a branch of the Wigman school in New York City, remained here. Others settled in Australia, Israel and South America. After the war, the process of cultural interchange resumed, and it continues.

Modern dance now exists almost everywhere, yet its manifestations by no means look the same. Many types of modern dance may be called friendly rivals, each style serving as a complement, or an aesthetic corrective, to another.

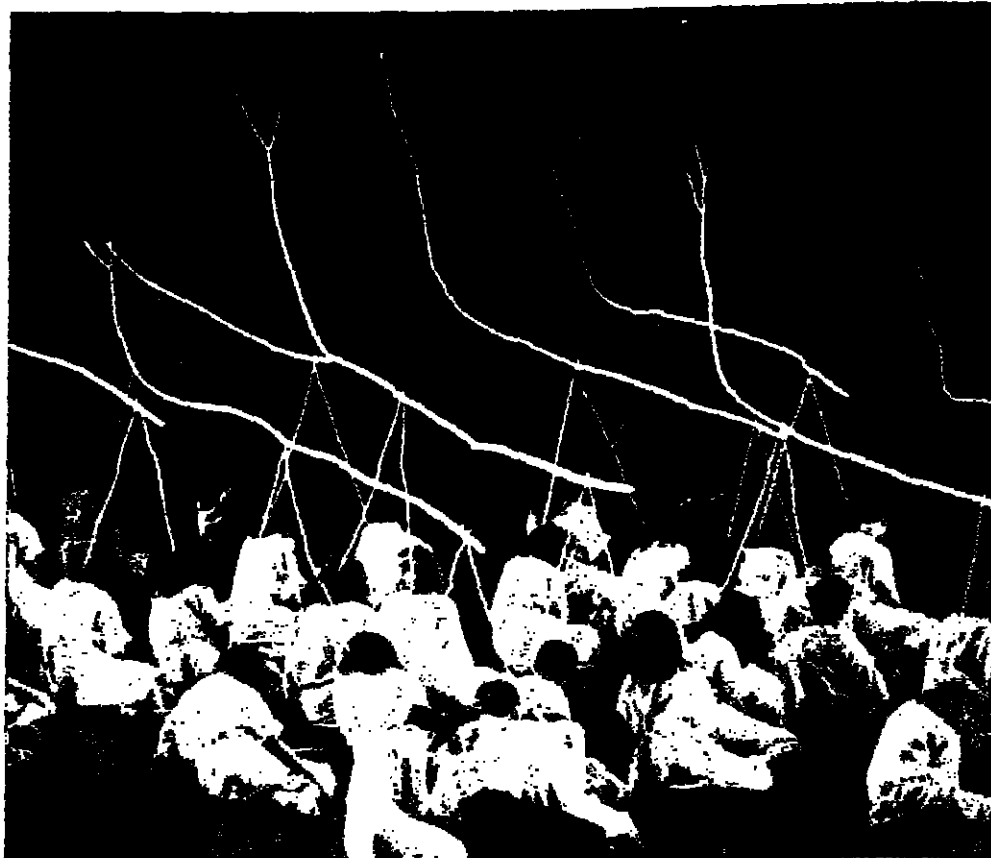
Thus, the tempestuous Neo-Expressionist dance that is popular in parts of Western Europe, Latin America and Japan can remind American abstractionists that, without imagination and fervor, choreographic designs in space are mere doodlings. On the other hand, the inventiveness of our finest abstractionists demonstrates that, before it is an art of ideas or emotions, dance is an art of movement.

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Reijo Kela's "A Series of Social Security Numbers," seen this year at the American Dance Festival.

Stafford James: The 'Musics' of an Abstemious Eclectic

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS—Stafford James is the latest in a long line of American jazz-oriented musicians to come to live in Paris hoping to find quiet, dignity and quality of life. Moving into an apartment near the Seine earlier this month, he arranged for utilities, opened a bank account and last week began to compose a work for string ensemble called "Pont Sully."

This bassist and composer is involved with what he calls "musics," plural, because to limit himself to one style or century would be, he says, "to repudiate the talent that God has given me." He feels "humble about my gift. The creator has blessed me, it's a great honor to be a musician. Musicians should understand the cause and effect of what they are doing. We should not just play songs that everybody knows. There are spiritual connec-

tions to be aware of. All the rivers lead to the sea, and the sea is bigger than the total of the streams. This is the basis of my eclecticism."

James is humble without false humility, he refers to God with neither pretension nor fanaticism. (He goes to Notre Dame to hear the organ music several times a week.) When he says "I keep a low profile," it is without irony, a statement that does not appear to mask latent aggression or bitterness about the state of this art. And he is eclectic without trying to touch all bases at the same time, higher in the lineup than a utility infielder.

He recorded with the legendary Albert Ayler ("Music Is the Healing Force"), with Dexter Gordon, with the fusion-oriented guitarist John Scofield, and (nine albums) with the late trumpeter Woody Shaw. He has accompanied the singers Nancy Wilson, Joe Williams and Dee Dee Bridgewater. He taught classical bass at the United Nations International School in New York City. His compositions for viola d'amore, guitar, vibraphone, trap drums and percussion were performed at the European Musicfest—which also featured works by Teleman and Bach—in Stuttgart last year, and broadcast by WDR, the Cologne radio, earlier this year. (After the

latter performance, he boarded a 6:30 P.M. flight to Paris and played with the saxophonist Pharoah Sanders at the jazz club New Morning that evening.)

The viola d'amore is an early fretless six- or seven-string instrument with an equal amount of sympathetic strings in a second layer. Bach wrote a solo for it in his St. John Passion. Berlioz used it in the 19th century. Paul Hindemith composed for it in the 1920s. "It is like the modern viola but larger," James explains, "played under the chin in the same manner but with a warmer texture, as the name implies. One of my objectives is to create contemporary music for Baroque instruments, to conceptualize something old for the present. Basically today we have a system of horns, brass and woodwinds, but there are other sounds we should explore."

It's difficult to conceptualize new sounds, to say nothing of remaining faithful to the creator, when you've just been mugged. James was mugged twice in New York, once resulting in six stitches along one eyebrow, and his Brooklyn apartment was broken into and totally trashed—all within the last year. Specific, more positive, form was added to instinct in May when he performed with the Orchestre de

Contrebasses for a full house in the TLP-Dejazz theater near Place de la Republique. He decided he would like to live in a city where 750 people pay to listen to six acoustic basses.

The title of one of his compositions, "Abstemious," provides an insight to both his music and his personality. The word defines an area somewhere between indul-

gence and abstinence and means specifically, according to James, "control. Refraining from avarice, sparing, being in tune." He is the sort of person who can smoke two cigarettes a day, drink one glass of wine with dinner. (Eclecticism is abstemious in a certain way.) Perhaps the best illustration of the philosophy behind the word is his entry about him (omitting mention of most of his classical works) in the New Grove Dictionary of Jazz: "I suppose it's better," he said, "to be in there than not at all."

This fall he will tour Europe, including the Nancy and Grenoble jazz festivals, with the hot young tenorman Ricky Ford. He is booked for a gospel concert with singer Joe Lee Wilson. Additional commissions for his classical compositions are under discussion. "I consider myself lucky," he said, "although I believe you create a lot of your own destiny by the amount of energy you put into your activities. There's a certain sense of pride in having lived from my music, to have been able to go to school [Mannes College of Music] and raise a family [his 20-year-old daughter is studying to be a CPA and he now lives alone], to be what I hope is a productive person on this planet. It's not easy to do that."



James: Bassist and composer.

Lush 'Salomé' Tops Edinburgh Festival

By Michael Billington

EDINBURGH—As Kenneth Tynan pointed out 40 years ago, Edinburgh is a festival of gluttons rather than for gourmets. This year's festival (running until Sept. 3) offers a three-week deluge of plays, operas, concerts, ballets and exhibitions. On top of that, there is the mountainous Fringe with 504 companies playing at 140 venues. For Edinburgh you need limitless supplies of stamina and cash plus a map, a good pair of walking shoes and an umbrella.

Frank Dunlop, director of the festival since 1964, is a theater man by profession who has shifted the emphasis perceptibly from music toward drama; and the undoubtedly highlight so far has been Steven Berkoff's sensational production of Oscar Wilde's "Salomé," hailed from the Gate Theatre, Dublin.

Written in 1891 in Paris and intended for production in London with Sarah Bernhardt, Wilde's one-act tragedy suffered the indignity of being banned by the British Lord Chamberlain. His decision was ridiculous but so, in many ways, is the play: a lush, over-the-top, ornate piece of work written in a florid prose poetry and full of such lines as Salomé's tribute to Jokanaan, "The roses in the garden of the Queen of Arabia are not so white as thy body."

Berkoff redeems this by treating the play as a fantastic dream in which the characters (died in 1920s costume) move in slow motion. It proves mesmerizingly hypnotic and yields some extraordinarily powerful images: the opening dinner party at Herod's palace looks like a Beardsley version of The Last Supper and Salomé's famous dance of the seven veils is executed by Owen Forster as a mimed striptease in which imaginary stockings are peeled off with a lewd professionalism.

But, as Richard Ellmann points out in his biography of Wilde, Herod is really the principal character; and Alan Stanford in this production endows him with a heavy-weight camp (inevitably reminiscent of Wilde himself). Caressing every

syllable with lascivious relish, Stanford superbly combines erotic obsession with spiritual fear. When the production moves to Britain's National Theatre in October, Berkoff intends to take over the role. He will be hard put to beat Stanford and one only hopes he will not out-Herod Herod.

The National Theatre is represented at Edinburgh this year with a fascinating play from the Spanish Golden Age, Calderon's "Soliman in England" written in 1627, dealing with events leading up to the English Reformation. Henry VIII is seen as a good Catholic, angrily stamping on a letter from Luther, led astray by sexual passion; Catherine of Aragon, as you might expect from a Spanish dramatist, becomes a grievously misused wife; and the villain of the piece is undoubtedly Anne Boleyn who is a doubtful, go-getting little minx who might have stepped out of "Dynasty" rather than the pages of history. It is all ferociously entertaining

and played to the hilt, particularly by Miranda Foster as the arrogant Anne and by Michael N. Harbour as a Cardinal Wolsey who looks like a venomous, crimsoned toad.

At the top end of the Fringe is the American Festival Theatre providing a diverse repertoire of Tennessee Williams, James Thurber and Beth Henley and currently giving the British premiere of a charming off-Broadway comedy, Michael Cristofer's "The Lady and the Chamberlain."

It is a Neil Simonish sort of comedy in which a mid-life female Manhattanite looks back over the three great loves of her life with the help of an attendant clarinet player. It is both a testament to the difficulty of finding the perfect man in an imperfect world and a tribute to the American capacity of survival. What makes it so watchable is a scintillating performance by Imelda Staunton who manages to be rueful, witty, angry and

tender in turns as the perennial American female optimist.

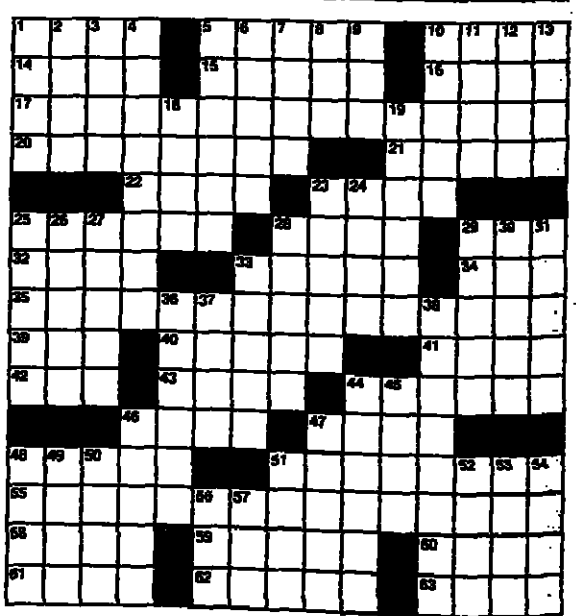
But the most extraordinary play on the Fringe has to be George Tabori's "Mela Kampa: Paros Theatre." Tabori's play is really a black comedy about the early life of Adolf Hitler who arrives in a Viennese bungalow as a Tyrolean country bumpkin and who is taken under the protective wing of a Jewish bookseller.

It is a dangerous, hair-raising play that suggests the world occasionally gives birth to moral monsters who are incapable of either giving or receiving love. But it is also scary funny and yields a host of good lines. My own favorite moment comes when Hitler noisily proclaims "I want the world" to which the bookseller replies, with stupefaction, "Including New Zealand?"

Michael Billington is drama critic for The Guardian.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Minnow's relative
 - 5 Batman's aide
 - 10 Rubber on a pitcher's mound
 - 14 Land of the Peacock Throne
 - 15 Awator-statesman Balbo
 - 16 Helper
 - 17 A ribbonfish
 - 20 What's for dinner
 - 21 Haul over the coals
 - 22 Gadabout
 - 23 Asian tree
 - 24 Dravidian people
 - 28 Nipponese aborigine
 - 29 Leprechaun
 - 32 A Mid-east sultanate
 - 33 Quivering tree
 - 34 A Tai language
 - 36 Bushy patches of southern Africa
 - 39 Printers' measures
 - 40 Fools
 - 41 An affected attitude
 - 42 Society-page word
 - 43 Sediment
 - 44 Kidnapper, e.g.
 - 46 This may thicken
 - 47 Quaker's pronoun
 - 48 Yell
 - 51 Parlor game
 - 55 The oak
 - 58 Followers of C.S.A.'s Robert

- DOWN**
- 1 Flood fighter's barrier
 - 2 "Rigioletto" feature
 - 3 Tilt, tip up
 - 4 Attractive
 - 5 Pillages
 - 6 Furry swimmer
 - 7 Remarks by Socrates
 - 8 Seine sight
 - 9 Some votes
 - 10 Art gallery
 - 11 Bean town?
 - 12 Fusses
 - 13 Proclivity
 - 18 Silver coin of ancient Greece
 - 19 Approximately
 - 23 Gas lines
 - 24 Lulu
 - 25 Subway rider's need
 - 26 An ammonia derivative
 - 27 Cleric's home
 - 28 Fireplace residue
 - 29 Part of T.S.E.
 - 30 Flata
 - 31 Vestibule
 - 33 Advantage
 - 36 Start energetically



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Norway**	N.Kr.	(02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276
Portugal**	Esc.	(01) 80 71 23*	29,000	23,240
Spain**	Ptas.	(91) 401 29 00*	32,000	22,600
Sweden**	S.Kr.	(08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276
Switzerland	S.Fr.	046 05 68 00	455	455
Rest Europe, N. Afr., X-French Africa, Mid. East	\$	—	470	Varies
Rest of Afr., Gulf St. Asia	\$	—	630	340
Central/Latin America	\$	—	540	country

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23-8-89

NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	
AT&T	26.31	26.31	0.00	+0.00
IBM	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00
McGraw-Hill	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00
Amgen	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00
Amgen	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00
Amgen	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00
Amgen	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00
Amgen	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00
Amgen	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00
Amgen	17.00	17.00	0.00	+0.00

Market Sales				
NYSE	NYSE	NYSE	NYSE	NYSE
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,390,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
Industrials	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
Finance	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE volume	141,390,000			
NYSE volume	141,390,000			
NYSE volume	141,390,000			
NYSE volume	141,390,000			
NYSE volume	141,390,000			

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	630	363		
Declined	107	178		
Unchanged	262	178		
Total Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Bonds	91.04	-0.04		
Utilities	91.04	-0.04		
Industrials	91.04	-0.04		
Bonds	91.04	-0.04		
Utilities	91.04	-0.04		
Industrials	91.04	-0.04		
Bonds	91.04	-0.04		
Utilities	91.04	-0.04		
Industrials	91.04	-0.04		

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	630	363		
Declined	107	178		
Unchanged	262	178		
Total Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		

NYSE Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	
NYSE	227.17	227.17	+0.04	

NY Stocks Post Modest Rebound

NEW YORK — Prices closed mixed in moderate trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange as blue chips and takeover-related issues set the pace for a modest rebound from sharp losses suffered in the previous session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 40.97 points Monday and was off 20.20 at midday, gained back 3.99 to close at 2,650.99.

Broader market indicators also rebounded. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.14 to 190.11 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.52 to 341.19. The price of an average share added 3 cents.

Declines led advances by a 6-6 margin, however. Big Board volume totaled 141.4 million shares, compared to 136.8 million shares traded Monday.

Analysts said a late round of bargain hunting prompted by the sharp drop in prices Monday helped the market rebound from its early weakness.

CFTC Approves New Contract In Residual Oil

WASHINGTON — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has approved an application by the New York Mercantile Exchange to trade a residual oil futures contract, which is expected to begin by year end.

Residual oil is a heating fuel that remains after crude is refined; it is used by electric utilities and large industries.

The new contract calls for the delivery of 1,000 barrels of residual fuel oil with a volume tolerance of plus or minus five percent.

The exchange has proposed a daily maximum price fluctuation of \$1 per barrel. The speculative position limits would be 250 contracts in the nearby month and 2,500 contracts in distant months.

World Stock Markets

London				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	630	363		
Declined	107	178		
Unchanged	262	178		
Total Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		
New Issues	363	178		

U.S. Futures

Grains				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Wheat (CBT)	5.00	+0.01		
Wheat (CBT)	5.00	+0.01		
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U.S. Futures

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U.S. Futures

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U.S. Futures

Grains		
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Steep Costs Push Nixdorf Into Red

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Nixdorf Computer AG of West Germany, saddled with high costs and surprised by unexpected market shifts, said Tuesday that it will post a loss this year but that a second-half recovery should limit the damage.

This will be the first full-year loss for the company, long a favorite of the stock market, since it went public five years ago.

Analysts were not surprised by the company's prediction of a shortfall. Some are skeptical about the second half and about 1990. "They are not over the hump and they will have to be serious about cutting more personnel," said Doran Foyl, European computer-industry analyst at UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

Nixdorf first encountered major problems last year when, by its own admission, it misjudged key markets and saw its profit tumble 90 percent to 26 million Deutsche marks (\$13.3 million), in spite of a 5 percent increase in revenue, to 5.5 billion DM.

In spite of the current problems,

however, the chairman Klaus Luft vigorously denied persistent rumors that the company's plight might make it a takeover prospect. "We may seek technical cooperation, but not financial help," he said, adding that Nixdorf would guard its independence and that size has nothing to do with competence.

The company reported to shareholders Tuesday that sales had risen 5 percent to 2.43 billion DM in the first half of 1989 from the same period of 1988, but that the pretax loss had widened to 297 million DM from a loss of 26 million DM in the first half of the previous year.

Mr. Luft said that the company should post positive operating results in the second half, due largely to recent cost and personnel cuts. Nixdorf's total staff was reduced by 1,600 between November and end-July. He declined to cite a figure, however, and the improvement is not expected to be sufficient to make up for the first half.

Analysts at a Frankfurt bank estimated that the operating loss, a figure that does not include extraordinary items, was about 150

million DM last year and that the figure for 1989 may be similar.

Mr. Luft said that one of the company's major mistakes had been its failure to anticipate that banks would sharply cut back purchases of computer equipment last year in the wake of the 1987 stock market collapse.

But he said that business with banks has begun to recover, noting an increase of about 20 percent in the first half. The likelihood of increasing computerization by banks should provide a major market for Nixdorf for the next five years.

Mr. Luft also stressed that the company's recent shift into integrated systems, meaning equipment compatible with other manufacturers' products, would present "outstanding opportunities" for Nixdorf in the next decade.

Toshiba Is First to Make 'Super' Screen TV in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Toshiba Display Devices has become the first television manufacturer to make "super size" television screens in the United States. Several other companies also have plans to make the large sets in American plants.

The 30- and 32-inch (76.2- and 82-centimeter) screens which Toshiba began manufacturing on Monday are the largest ever built in the United States, according to a spokesman for the Japanese consumer electronics maker. The most common screens today are 19 inches.

"There is a mad race under way to produce big-screen tubes," said David Lachenbruch, editorial director of Television Digest, an industry newsletter.

Mr. Lachenbruch said the new Toshiba plant, originally begun as a joint venture with Westinghouse Electric Corp., would soon be joined by other television manufacturers including Thomson CSF of France; Philips Consumer Electronics Co. of Knoxville, Tennessee; and two Japanese concerns, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Sony Corp.

Bid for Lymphomed May Set Trend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A Japanese company's buyout offer for Lymphomed Inc., an American drug manufacturer, has set a precedent that more Japanese drug firms may follow, according to analysts.

Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co. offered \$31 a share, or about \$649 million, on Monday for the 70 percent of Lymphomed that it does not already own.

"Many companies besides Fujisawa have been considering making overseas acquisitions," said Yoshihiko Yamamoto, a pharmaceutical analyst at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. Fujisawa's bid is the first attempt by a Japanese drug company to acquire a U.S. drug maker.

Lymphomed, based in Rosemont, Illinois, primarily makes generic drugs but has a patented com-

ponent to treat AIDS-related pneumonia. The company has recently gained favor with U.S. regulators and investors after nearly a year of serious quality-control problems at its plants. During the last year, its stock has traded as low as \$3.75.

Shares of Lymphomed jumped \$7.75, or 34 percent, to \$30.25 after the bid was made Monday, as 4.2 million shares changed hands. At midsession Tuesday the stock was unchanged.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently resumed approving Lymphomed's applications to market new drugs and said that two plants were back in compliance with regulations.

The company said Monday that it had just received FDA approval of its new factory in Puerto Rico. Lymphomed's chairman, John N. Kapoor, a native of India who

bought Lymphomed from Stone Container Corp. in 1981 and took the company public in 1985, said he was ready, under certain conditions, to sell his holdings to Fujisawa.

A rival bidder to Fujisawa was a possibility, analysts said, but they added it would come as a surprise. They said the Fujisawa acquisition is seen as friendly.

But others said the Lymphomed board could veto the deal because it has a "standstill agreement" with Fujisawa that prevents the Japanese company from buying more than 30.1 percent of Lymphomed's stock until 1991 without the board's approval.

Although generic drugs accounted for most of Lymphomed's \$128 million in 1988 sales, the company has recently been developing its own patent-protected drugs.

(NYT, Reuters)

Japan Luxury Cars Lure U.S. Buyers

By Doron P. Levin

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Sales of Lexus luxury cars from Japan appear to be off to a fast start, and a surprising aspect of this early success is that the cars are stealing buyers from the increasingly costly top of Detroit's line, not just from Mercedes-Benz and BMW.

Toyota Motor Corp.'s Lexus models, as well as Nissan Motor Corp.'s Infiniti, had been expected to cut into U.S. sales of high-priced European luxury cars.

Reviews from auto magazines have given the cars top marks, compared with the highest-rated European models.

It is still too early to gauge the ultimate success of the Lexus and the Infiniti, which goes on sale in October. But aggressive price increases on 1990 Cadillac and Lincoln models, which push some prices to \$30,000 and more, have narrowed the price difference between them and the Japanese luxury

cars, so some buyers are apparently being lured from domestic auto makers as well.

Sales figures for Lexus have not yet been reported for a full 10-day period, but dealers say sales are brisk.

At Lexus of Brookfield, a dealership that opened two weeks ago near Milwaukee, Jack Saffo, the owner, was not shocked by the scores of buyers who have been

willing to spend more than \$35,000 to buy Toyota's new luxury cars, but he has been a bit surprised to see what many are trading in: late-model Cadillacs and Lincolns.

Mr. Saffo estimated that he had taken about 10 Cadillacs, several Lincolns and many European luxury cars in trade.

"We've got sore throats and worn-out jaws from talking about the car," he said, describing consumer interest in the Lexus. "It's been nonstop."

Last week, General Motors Corp.'s Cadillac division said it was raising base prices 7 percent or more. After several years of decline in the mid-1980s, Cadillac sales have improved because of better product quality and the weakness of the dollar, which makes imported goods more expensive.

The higher prices for 1990 Cadillac said, reflect the cost of meeting government requirements like air bags, and the inclusion of some optional equipment as standard.

Toyota Studies Opening Car Facility in Turkey

Reuters

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. is studying car production in Turkey but has not yet made any final decisions, a spokesman said.

Japan's Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun newspaper reported that Toyota, Mitsui & Co. and Turkish investors could sign an accord this month to set up an assembly plant.

Mazda Studies Launch Of Upscale Auto Line

Reuters

SOUTH FIELD, Michigan — Mazda Motor Corp. of Japan is studying the feasibility of selling a new line of upscale, luxury cars in the United States through a separate marketing channel, Mazda Motor of America Inc.'s president, Yoshi Taura, said Tuesday.

"We are investigating the possibility at this time," Mr. Taura said before a press briefing on Mazda's 1990 car models.

He said that Mazda is "conducting a feasibility study of a second upscale Mazda retail channel," adding that "every aspect of this approach is being given careful and considerate attention."

Three of Mazda's Japanese rivals, Honda Motor Co., Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., all have established new luxury car divisions. They have either

introduced the new luxury vehicles or are set to do so this year.

Mr. Taura said a special task group to study the potential retail channel was set up in early August at the company's U.S. division.

Learning From Jaguar

Jaguar, the British maker of luxury cars, is offering customers a special option when they buy its new high-speed sports model — lessons in how to drive it, Reuters reported from London.

The £45,500 (\$71,750) Jaguar XJR-S has a top speed of nearly 160 miles per hour (260 kilometers per hour).

"The driver can learn to experience the car's capabilities safely and to the full," Jaguar said of the course, which costs £1,000 and lasts three-and-a-half days.

Talk of Merger Boosts Stock in Wellcome, ICI

Reuters

LONDON — Shares of Wellcome PLC, the British drug company, rose sharply on Tuesday amid speculation that it may merge or receive a takeover bid from Imperial Chemical Industries PLC.

Wellcome shares climbed 23 pence (36.3 cents) to 753 pence, for a total rise of 245 pence since last Thursday, when a U.S. study showed its anti-AIDS drug, AZT, was successful in treating healthy carriers of the virus.

ICI, Wellcome and Wellcome Trust, the medical trust that owns 75 percent of the company, all declined comment on the speculation. No bid or merger could succeed without the trust's agreement.

Japanese, Soviets to Mull Ventures

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japanese and Soviet businessmen begin three days of talks in Moscow on Wednesday that are expected to focus on the investment climate in the Soviet Union and the development of resources in eastern Siberia.

The talks, involving up to 200 Japanese delegates, are also likely to consider a plan to set up a special economic zone near the Soviet port of Nahodka, near Japan.

"The possibility of further joint ventures in the Soviet Far East depends on the investment atmosphere," said an official at Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations, known as Keidaiun.

The Japanese particularly want to clarify conditions relating to tax incentives and repatriation of profits. "Tax exemptions of up to two years have been granted" by Soviet

authorities, "but conditions differ for each project," the official said. Potential investors also want to identify conditions under which foreign equity in Soviet projects can exceed 49 percent, and whether Japanese managers can have senior positions in joint ventures.

However, enthusiasm for trade and investment in the Soviet Union is likely to be tempered by a dispute over four tiny islands north of Japan, which the Soviet Union acquired at the end of World War II.

For this reason, the Japanese government's participation in this week's meeting is intentionally being kept low-key.

The talks are therefore expected to yield little in the way of major breakthroughs. But one area where progress might be made is a huge oil project on the Soviet island of Sakhalin, north of Japan, that has

been under discussion since 1972. A Japanese consortium, Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co., said last month it hoped to reach final agreement on the project this week and to begin exports of oil to Japan in 1994.

"The Soviet side may propose some sort of joint-venture financing," a source close to the consortium said Tuesday.

Although trade between Japan and the Soviet Union grew substantially last year, the scale of Japanese investment in the country remains low.

While European partners in joint ventures in the western Soviet Union can readily find third markets in Europe for exports, Japanese partners face difficulties in finding markets in Asia for, say, double-glazing produced for sub-zero Siberian winters.

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Concentrating on wholesale banking, especially in the medium to long-term sector, Helaba Frankfurt tailors its comprehensive services for large corporations, central banks, government entities, and other financial institutions. Foreign exchange dealing, trade finance, and activities in the DM bond market are typical strengths of the Bank. Moreover, Helaba Frankfurt acts as banker to the State of Hesse. Funding is facilitated through issuing its own notes and bonds. The total outstanding is about DM 33 billion.

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Yield

Spread

Liquidity

Rating

Comments

Notes

Details

Analysis

Conclusion

Summary

Final

Status

Action

Result

Impact

Outcome

Effect

Consequence

Implication

Significance

Importance

Relevance

Utility

Value

Worth

Price

Cost

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South Korea Cuts Surplus With U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Sluggish exports and surging imports cut South Korea's politically-sensitive trade surplus with the United States by 42.9 percent to \$2.66 billion in the first seven months of the year, from \$4.66 billion in January-July last year, the government reported on Tuesday.

In a clear sign of concern about dwindling export growth, Trade Minister Han Seung-soo called for a devaluation of the won to 690 to the dollar. The South Korean currency, after peaking at 665.90 at the end of April, has gradually fallen to the present 668.8. It has appreciated by more than 30 percent since the start of 1986.

Trade Ministry officials said that Mr. Han believes it would be better to have a trade surplus, even if it

sparks friction with trading partners, than to run a dispute-free trade deficit.

Reporting on the trade balance, the Office of Customs Administration said the deficit with Japan narrowed by 6.8 percent to \$2.32 billion from \$2.49 billion in January-July last year, thanks to rising exports.

For the first seven months, South Korean exports to the United States were \$11.42 billion, up 0.26 percent from a year ago, while imports from the United States were \$8.76 billion, up 30.1 percent.

South Korean exports to Japan jumped 15.7 percent to \$7.37 billion and imports increased 9.4 percent to \$9.65 billion. The United States and Japan are the country's top trading partners.

The office said South Korea's overall trade surplus for January-July was \$150 million, down from a preliminary calculation of \$166 million and sharply below the \$3.79 billion surplus recorded in January-July last year.

In the revised figures, South Korean exports in the first seven months were listed as \$34.41 billion, up 5.8 percent, while imports soared by 19.2 percent to \$34.26 billion.

In addition to the recently strong currency, officials blamed steep increases in South Korean wages and protectionism abroad for the export slowdown, which has been noted particularly in such main product lines as cars, footwear and electronics.

(AP, Reuters)

Japan Welcomes Move By Fed on Primary Dealers

By Alison Leigh Cowan

TOKYO — Japanese officials welcomed a U.S. Federal Reserve Board ruling that allows Japanese institutions to keep operating in the U.S. government debt market, but bankers here remain cautious about becoming too visible in the United States.

The Fed on Monday voted in favor of a staff report that found no evidence of discrimination against U.S. firms in the Japanese and British debt markets.

"The Fed report shows a reasonable appreciation of the deregulatory measures in the Japanese government bond market," a Finance Ministry official said.

"For strategic reasons, the Japanese won't antagonize the U.S. by buying a primary dealer just after the ruling, because recently Japanese economic power has been perceived as a more significant threat than Soviet military power," a senior Japanese banker said.

Asked about future partial or full acquisitions of U.S. primary dealers by Japanese banks, the ministry official said such business decisions rest solely with the banks.

Ernst, Young Hit Snag In Merger

By Alison Leigh Cowan

NEW YORK — Ernst & Young and Arthur Young, two large accounting firms that are already operating jointly in the United States as Ernst & Young, are having trouble lining up approval for the merger in Canada and in Japan, industry sources said.

"Of the sizable countries, Canada and Japan are the two where they have problems," said Thomas LaFreniere, editor of International Accounting Bulletin.

Mort Meyerson, a spokesman for Ernst & Young, denied that the firm was having any trouble enlisting support in either Japan or Canada.

"These are just rumors," he said. "If all their international partners approve the merger, Ernst & Young could overtake KPMG Peat Marwick as the world's largest accounting firm."

The problems in Canada involve Ernst & Young's affiliate, Thorne, Ernst & Young, and Clarkson Gordon, Arthur Young's Canadian affiliate, sources said.

"It's going to wind up with Clarkson Gordon going with Peat Marwick and Thorne will stay with Ernst & Young," said Mr. LaFreniere. "They have been rivals in Canada for a long time, and the last thing Clarkson wanted was to be a partner with Thorne."

Spokesmen for Thorne, Clarkson and Peat Marwick declined to comment.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION To the Holders of Ford Motor Credit Company

12 1/4% Notes due October 1, 1991

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of October 1, 1984 between Ford Motor Credit Company (the "Company") and The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (the "Fiscal and Paying Agent") all of the Company's 12 1/4% Notes due October 1, 1991 (the "Notes") will be redeemed on October 1, 1989 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price") together with accrued interest to the Redemption Date.

The Redemption Price will be paid in cash and payable upon presentation of the Notes to the Fiscal and Paying Agent on the Redemption Date and on and after such Redemption Date interest on the Notes will cease to accrue. Payment of the Redemption Price will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Notes, together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the Redemption Date, at any of the following paying agencies:

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Luxembourg

Coupons which shall mature on, or shall have matured prior to, the Redemption Date shall be detached, presented and surrendered for payment in the usual manner.

FORD MOTOR CREDIT COMPANY
By: THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
(National Association)
as Fiscal and Paying Agent

Dated August 16, 1989

NOTICE FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION OF PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTORS TREATED TIMBER PRODUCTS

Rural Electrification Board (REB), Bangladesh procures Treated Wood Products, such as Poles, Cross Arms, Anchor Logs, and Stabilizer Logs from time to time under various Loans/Credits/Grants for use in its rural electrification programme in Bangladesh. Many of these items require inspection prior to shipment to Bangladesh.

REB is, therefore, inviting applications from internationally recognized and experienced inspection firms in order to prepare a list of pre-qualified inspectors to perform the pre-shipment inspection of various Treated Wood Products to be procured by REB. REB will, as and when required, invite quotations from the pre-qualified inspection firms to perform the desired inspection under a particular contract. A separate work order shall be issued to a successful bidder inspecting firms after evaluation of their quotations by REB. The applications should be submitted to the Director (Procurement), Rural Electrification Board, House No. 823, No. 19 (Old), Dharmapally Residential Area, Dhaka-1209, Bangladesh and submitted on or before October 9, 1989 containing the following information:

(1) Name of the firm; (2) Registered office with full address, telephone, telex and fax number; (3) Credentials of the firm showing year of establishment; (4) Introductory notes of the main activities of the firm; (5) Name and address of branch(es)/associate(s)/foreign firm(s) for conducting inspection work abroad; (6) Credentials of foreign associate(s); (7) List of key personnel responsible for pre-shipment inspection work with their bio-data; (8) List of laboratory with address and description of equipment and facilities; (9) List of notable pre-shipment inspection work conducted by the firm in last five (5) years for local institutions, corporations and/or clients abroad; (10) Any other information deemed useful for the purpose of pre-qualification; (11) Bank Solvency Certificate; (12) In case of Bangladesh firm, permission from Bangladesh Bank to operate within and outside Bangladesh.

The information provided should be accompanied by supporting documentary evidence where necessary. Detailed list of materials to be procured by REB and any other information regarding pre-qualification may be obtained from the office of Mr. Mostafiz Hossain, Director Procurement, Rural Electrification Board at the address above or telephone 826123. Telex No. REB BJ 642205.

Hawaiian's Buyers Flying Into Turbulent Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — With their purchase of HAL Inc., parent of the troubled Hawaiian Airlines, the former U.S. baseball commissioner Peter V. Ueberroth and the California businessman J. Thomas Talbot are trying their luck in one of the most competitive markets in the United States.

A group that includes the two agreed Sunday to pay \$55 million for the carrier, which has lost money for the last two years because of destructive fare wars and costly repairs to its aging fleet.

Led by Honolulu-based Hawaiian, U.S. airlines have frequently lowered fares to attract passengers at the risk of reduced profits. "It's a very competitive market," said Thomas Wogan, marketing manager for Del-

ta Air Lines in Honolulu. "It's a real challenge to make a profit."

HAL stock plunged on the news that the investors were buying control of the company for far less than the market price. The shares fell to \$25.25 on Monday, compared with the \$22-per-share bid and their \$31.625 close Thursday on the American Stock Exchange. Trading was halted Friday.

HAL's directors have unanimously accepted the Ueberroth-Talbot tender offer.

A source close to the deal, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Talbot and Mr. Ueberroth were equal partners in the buyout and that Mr. Talbot would likely become chief executive officer with Mr. Ueberroth as co-chairman of the company.

The group plans to buy at least 51 percent of HAL's stock. At \$22 a share, it could

purchase a majority of the company's 1.95 million outstanding shares of common stock for about \$2.19 million.

John H. Magoon Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of HAL, owns about 57 percent of the company. An airline spokesman said Monday that Mr. Magoon would sell enough of his shares to ensure the deal, but was expected to stay on as chairman or co-chairman.

Most major U.S. airlines fly to Hawaii. They are led by United, the largest U.S. carrier in the market with 14 percent of the passengers, according to airline industry analysts. Delta ranks second.

In November, Arizona-based America West is scheduled to begin daily flights to Honolulu, which will intensify the competition.

The battle for passengers is not confined to trips from the U.S. mainland to Hawaii. Hawaiian Airlines and its island competitor, Aloha Airlines, have flown passengers among the five Hawaiian islands for years.

But recently, United Airlines entered the inter-island market, flying passengers from Honolulu to Maui, Kona and Kauai. And in December, a new airline, Discovery Airways, is expected to start flying in the Hawaiian islands.

The airlines are attracted to Hawaii by statistics that show the market is healthy and growing. According to the Hawaiian Department of Transportation, 9 million people flew between the Hawaiian islands last year, up from 7 million in 1983.

(LAT, AP, NYT)

NORTHROP: California Defense Manufacturer Makes a Huge Bet on the Future of the Stealth Bomber

(Continued from first finance page)

Northrop is going through a pivotal and distinctly unpleasant period.

With continued congressional support for the bomber on an open question, Northrop now is being forced to confront more seriously than ever the possibility that its huge gamble on the program — a gamble of money, of time, of reputation — might not pay off.

Traditionally one of the smallest of the major Pentagon contractors and the one whose reputation is currently most sullied by allegations of mismanagement and wrongdoing, Northrop has bet heavily that the B-2 would catapult it into the first tier of military suppliers.

If it loses, it will fall behind at a time when the Pentagon's weapons budget is shrinking.

The outcome will become clearer next month, when the budget debate resumes in Washington and the company will learn just how

many planes the government will buy in the next two years.

But the program will continue under intense scrutiny for some time as Northrop and the Air Force try to prove the plane's capabilities. Even before an apparently minor problem with an oil gauge forced the Air Force to cut short the B-2's second flight last week, skepticism about the future of the program and Northrop's ability to manage it was running high.

"This program is in serious trouble," said Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma, who co-sponsored a provision in the House's military funding bill that would reduce the B-2 project's size.

"If one looks at Northrop's track record so far, it doesn't give one any confidence in their abilities to bring this program on time and on budget."

More than any other recent weapons system, the Stealth bomber illustrates the risks for a contractor in managing a program that



Kent Kress

exists at the outer edge of technology and affordability and depends on a tenuous balance of political support, military necessity and corporate capability.

Expensive new weapons programs are increasingly hard to sell to Congress, and those companies with major programs already in production are battling intensely to save them, often by lobbying for funds to be cut from developing projects like the B-2.

Rarely is a contractor's future so closely tied to a single program as Northrop's is to the B-2. Work on the B-2 accounts for about half the company's revenue, which last year totaled \$5.8 billion.

The company has invested more than \$1 billion of its own funds in the program, not to mention a decade's work by its top engineers, scientists and assembly workers, and so far has received what analysts say is precious little return.

Northrop has counted on the program to turn it into what would arguably be the premier U.S. military airplane builder and unquestionably the leader in the crucial field of anti-radar technology.

Aside from the prestige and profit it would bring, a successful performance on the Stealth bomber program could only help Northrop in its efforts to win the contract for the Advanced Tactical Fighter, the next generation of Air Force fighter plane.

Continued cost overruns on the B-2 or technical problems during the bomber's flight testing, however, could raise so many more questions about Northrop's ability to handle another major program that it could all but doom its bid for the ATF, which is expected to be the last major military aircraft program of this century.

A team led by Northrop is competing against a team led by Lockheed Corp. to build the fighter, expected to incorporate considerable radar-evading technology.

"The risk exists that if the B-2 were canceled and they lose the ATF, that Northrop could find itself in the position it was in during the late 1970s, that of a major subcontractor and not a major builder of military aircraft," said Lawrence M. Harris, an analyst at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Inc.

The potential upside is that if the B-2 production increases and they win the ATF, they would be positioned at the front ranks of defense contractors," he said.

The Pentagon has spent \$22 billion developing the plane since the project, conceived of in great secrecy during the Carter administration, was awarded to Northrop in 1981. The bomber still enjoys strong support from the Bush administration.

While the House wants to slash \$1 billion from the B-2's proposed 1990 budget of \$4.7 billion and

force a cut in the program's size, the Senate wants to cut only \$300 million and demand that more testing be done.

"What's most likely is that the Stealth program will go forward, but the number of planes to be produced will be cut dramatically," said Philip Brannon, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co.

That would sharply raise the price of each plane from its already astronomical level. Under the original plan, 132 of the B-2s were to be produced. Given the current estimated cost of the program, that would work out to about \$530 million each.

While acknowledging the difficulties they face, Northrop executives remain philosophical about the criticism and sanguine about the B-2's long-term prospects.

"This kind of thing comes with the territory when you have a program that's this important and is in the public eye really for the first time," Mr. Kress said.

"When people come to understand the B-2 as well as we do and what it can do for the country, they will understand its importance and cost-effectiveness and things will change."

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SOVIET: Moscow Retreats From Plan to End Curbs on Foreign Currency

(Continued from page 1)

reduce the planners' authority to play favorites.

However, the decree that most excited free-market-minded economists was a call for the eventual convertibility of the ruble.

As an initial step, the government ordered auctions in which state-owned enterprises in need of hard currency to import capital goods would be able to buy surplus dollars accumulated in exporters' bank accounts.

The first currency auction, which was expected in the spring, has yet to be announced. Jan Vancous of PlanEcon reports that an auction took place in Leningrad but was aborted before the results were tabulated.

Although there is no official explanation for an event that never officially took place, Mr. Vancous speculates that the bids for dollars were much higher than the authorities expected.

And that speculation touches a sensitive chord. Even zealous supporters of perestroika worry that convertibility could destabilize the inflation-prone economy.

Foreign currencies, and the Western goods they can buy, are in enormous demand in the Soviet Union. The cost of a dollar on the

black market is now about 10 rubles, at least double the rate available a few years ago.

And The Economist magazine reports that in July personal computers costing \$2,500 in New York traded for 45,000 rubles in Moscow.

This informal depreciation of the currency has been caused by the "ruble overhang," explains Marie Lavigne, a Soviet economic specialist at the University of Paris.

Hundreds of billions in savings by families and enterprises have been amassed involuntarily in the Gorbachev years, she said, because wages and enterprise earnings have been allowed to grow far more rapidly than the production of goods that the rubles can buy.

This overhang is a symptom of pent-up inflation and is thus a serious worry to the Kremlin.

Moreover, the overhang is growing because the government has been unwilling to slow the growth of purchasing power and unable to increase the availability of goods to absorb it.

Thus, any auction in which relatively small amounts of hard currency were made available could lead to astronomical bids. If enterprises are willing to pay 45,000 rubles for computers costing \$2,500,

it seems reasonable that they would pay at least 45,000 rubles for \$2,500 in cash — or 18 rubles to the dollar.

The immediate effect of such a sharp depreciation, economists say, would be to reinforce the public impression that savings held in rubles are sure to lose value.

But the auction could lead to problems even if the bids merely approximated the ruble-dollar black market rate, contends Vladimir Popov, a researcher at Moscow's Institute for the Study of the U.S.A. and Canada.

The exchange rate established at the auction, he points out, would be a benchmark. If the exchange value went down in subsequent auctions, it would serve as a highly visible sign that Soviet citizens were losing confidence in the government's ability to bolster the economy.

The ultimate worry is that such signs of unraveling would become self-fulfilling, that fear of inflation would lead to hyperinflation, as people became willing to trade their rubles for anything of tangible value.

How to Convert the Ruble?

New York Times Service
If anyone has a better idea for easing the Soviet Union's transition to a convertible currency the Soviet-American Exchange Program of California's Esalen Institute wants to hear about it. And if the institute likes what it hears, it will pay \$25,000 for a share of the glory.

Esalen, along with the Furth Foundation in San Francisco and the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, is sponsoring a contest for the best plan to make the ruble convertible. The contest is open to anyone. The only requirements are that entries be less than 25 pages and be submitted in both English and Russian.

In addition to the \$25,000 first prize, a \$10,000 second prize and \$5,000 third prize will be awarded.

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on West Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month	Div	Yield	High	Low	APAL	Close
IBM	4.00	4.00	125.00	124.00	124.00	124.00
GE	3.00	3.00	45.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
AT&T	5.00	5.00	55.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
Microsoft	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	98.00	98.00
Apple	0.00	0.00	150.00	145.00	145.00	145.00
Oracle	0.00	0.00	80.00	78.00	78.00	78.00
Sun	0.00	0.00	120.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
Unisys	0.00	0.00	60.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
Spacelabs	0.00	0.00	40.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	30.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.10
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandoz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ciba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abbott	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boehringer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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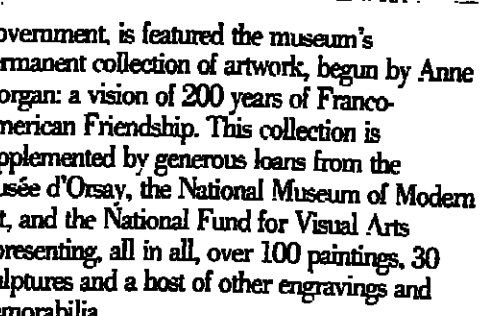
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Jun	2006	Alcoa	20	15	21	17	12	12
Jul	2006	Alcoa	20	15	21	17	12	12
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Meanwhile, there were Americans in France in the French Revolution and this is the subject of a special exhibit marking the reopening of the Museum of Franco-American Cooperation at Biéancourt: Americans during the French Revolution, made possible by a grant from United Technologies Corporation, and open until September 29th.



Government, is featured the museum's permanent collection of artwork, begun by Anne Morgan: a vision of 200 years of Franco-American Friendship. This collection is supplemented by generous loans from the Musée d'Orsay, the National Museum of Modern Art, and the National Fund for Visual Arts representing, all in all, over 100 paintings, 30 sculptures and a host of other engravings and memorabilia.

Downstairs in the vaulted cellar rooms you will find an historical exhibit celebrating the work of the volunteer drivers of the American Field Service and one of their Model T Ford ambulances. There are photographs and mementos which will keep alive the memories of

The left-hand gate house is known as the Anne Morgan Pavilion. It is here that she lived until her death in 1954. On the first floor there will be an important collection of drawings, engravings and photographs which can be seen by appointment. The last pavilion is used for the temporary exhibit, *The Americans*



and the French Revolution. Afterwards it will house the museum's important historical collections.

The Blérancourt Museum, in celebrating 200 years of Franco-American friendship and cooperation, reflects the double vocation of its founder, Anne Morgan, daughter of financier J.P. Morgan. Miss Morgan was one of many dynamic American women of action who crossed the Atlantic to work minor miracles in the service of war-torn France. From 1917 to 1926, the Château de Blérancourt was a beehive of social, medical and economic activity. At the same time, these hard-working, cultured friends of France began to gather what would later become the basis of the museum's permanent collection: artwork, books, documents and mementos. In 1929, with the work of the American Committee for Regions devastated, Miss Morgan and her committee donated the Château and its contents to the French government, and the Museum of Franco-American Cooperation took its place among the French national museums.

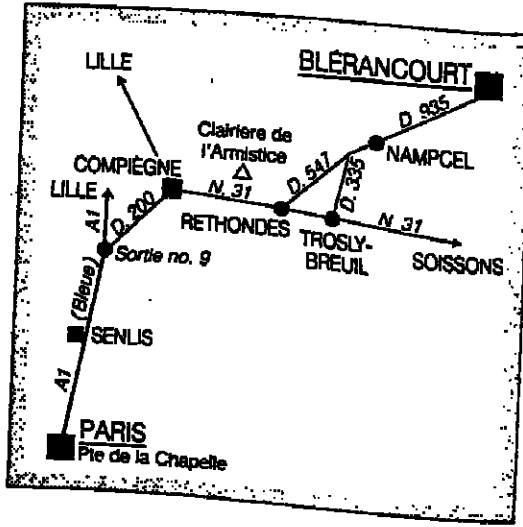
To the right of the chateau bordering the moat is an arboretum of American trees chosen for their fall coloring. A visit of the gardens is free; entrance to the museum costs 10 francs.

The Château de Biérancourt is located some 120 km (75 miles) north by northeast of Paris (see map), not far from Compiègne with its own château and museums. Another point of interest is the Clearing of Rethondes which houses the railroad car where the 1918 Armistice was signed.

Blancourt is a pleasant day's outing from Paris. The museum is open daily, except Tuesdays and national holidays, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Directions to Blérancourt

Take Porte de la Chapelle and follow the blue signs marked A1. Leave the autoroute at Exit number 9, follow the signs towards Compiègne. At the second roundabout turn right at OBI store, direction Soissons. At the first intersection, turn left and go through the forest, following signs to Soissons and "Armistice". At the fifth roundabout turn right onto N 31 until you see on the left (9 km) a sign marked Troisy-Breuil D.335. From there, signs are posted to Elencourt (19 km).



SPORTS

North Carolina State Chancellor Resigns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Bruce Poulton, embroiled in allegations that he subverted the school's academic standards by allowing abuses in the basketball program, has resigned as chancellor of North Carolina State University.

Poulton said Tuesday that the coach of the basketball team, Jim Valvano, probably will step down as the school's athletic director. Poulton, 62, has been head of the university for seven years. He submitted his resignation — to take effect at the end of September — on Monday to C.D. (Dick) Spangler, president of the University of North Carolina system.

Poulton said Valvano had offered his resignation as athletic director two months ago, but that it had been

decided it would be best for him to remain in his post until an NCAA investigation had run its course. Valvano could not be reached for comment.

Disclosures about the basketball program began in January, after The News and Observer newspaper in Raleigh reported that promotional materials for the book "Personal Foul" alleged misconduct within the basketball program. The accusations, contained on a proof of the book's dust cover, were dismissed by Poulton as fiction.

The newspaper, in a series of reports on irregularities in the basketball program, disclosed that players said they had sold complimentary tickets to games and that special contracts from the 1986-87 school year showed that Poulton

had readmitted players suspended for academic reasons.

A faculty senate report found that 10 of 12 team members were competing while on academic probation.

Pressure for Poulton's removal mounted after the publication last month of "Personal Foul." Then Hugh Fuller, director of the university's academic tutoring program, said that academic rules were abused repeatedly to keep players on the basketball team. He supported his allegations with seven years of internal memorandums, some to Poulton.

Fuller said the chancellor knew of the abuses and either was not able to, or did not want to, stop them. Critics said that he had compromised the university's integrity. Supporters credit Poulton with

putting N.C. State on the road to becoming a world-class research institution. But his resignation relieved some who were concerned that the university's reputation had been stained by allegations of abuses in Valvano's program.

"I am pleased Chancellor Poulton has submitted his resignation," said William Johnson of Lillington, a member of the University of North Carolina Board of Governors. "It has taken action in the best interest of the university. I think he set a good example which I hope Coach Valvano will follow. It would be in the best interest of the university for those who had any responsibility for abuses of academics to sever their ties with the university."

Friday, Spangler is to release the results of a six-month investigation



Coach Valvano: Next to go?

into N.C. State athletics to the 32-member board of governors, which will have to decide whether any action will be taken against Valvano. The NCAA also has investigated the basketball program — at the request of N.C. State officials — but has not released its report and will not say when it will. (AP, UPI)

United's Walter Mitty Dreamer

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Not even Walter Mitty imagined having enough cash to one day buy up his dream world. Mitty's creator, James Thurber, probably dismissed the notion as too rich in fantasy. But in soccer, all is possible.

Last Saturday, Michael Knighton — who in his youth had dreams of playing soccer ended by injury — emerged from the tunnel of a world-famous stadium. The sun shone brilliantly. The green turf beckoned. All around was a sea of Manchester United red and white.

Ahead of United — the team he had bought for \$31.5 million — Knighton presented his credentials to 47,245 fans. He cut a slightly portly figure in his playing uniform, but he could juggle a ball in the air with his forehead. He kicked the ball into the empty goal. He blew kisses to the multitude.

United's new owner was, in his own words, "drunk on adrenaline." He was drunker still when the real play ended with his team beating the English champion, Arsenal, 4-1, in the season opener Saturday.

In dreams, this is where it ends. In reality, Knighton's chairmanship is beginning. And he keeps telling us what an ordinary, shy, emotional, family man he is. He says he wants only to revive former United glories, to give the club back to the people. As any ordinary, shy, emotional man would, he came down from his Scottish castle to show a love for the game which, for him, ended 21 years ago with an injured thigh.

A week ago, Knighton was a little known property multimillionaire. By acquiring United, a club with worldwide appeal, he joins the big league, competing with the soccer barons whose industrial wealth is worth billions.

I can't recall Gianni Agnelli cowering around Turin's Stadio Comunale, or Ramon Mendoza across the sacred grass in Madrid. But that is not to say the dream is not in their souls. Agnelli, the great patriarch of Italian club owners, likely would give his right arm to be able to don the stripes of his beloved Juventus and show the boys the style he would have them display. Instead, he will have to stick to skiing, though he may have an aristocratic smile for the antics of this English youngblood.

Even in England's heyday, soccer chairmen were corner shopkeepers compared to today's European hypermarket.

Knighton, 37, insists he, too, has only moderate wealth. His initial commitment to United could be £30 million — for the purchase, ground improvements and new players. But he insists: "I'm not a mega, mega multimillionaire. I have made a bob or two in my business career, and obviously with the sort of backing I have from my bankers, funding is not a problem."

Just before the takeover, United's team manager, Alex Ferguson, had said, "The team is three or four players short of championship potential. I had thought when I came here [in 1986] this was a chance to realize my ambitions, even to the extent of bringing in players like Ronald Culliv.

"But the financial basis is not what everyone

believes. You would think that a club that can command 50,000 gates should be able to buy anyone they wanted. It's not the case."

Ferguson spent the next day trying to contact his boss, Martin Edwards, to ask about takeover rumors. Edwards, it transpires, had negotiated his £10 million in shares to Knighton over a period of two months. The deal, signed last week, was agreed on with a midnight handshake in July after a gourmet supper in the Ayrshire castle that is one of Knighton's assets.

Knighton also owns a farm on the Isle of Man, a tax haven. This, too, is a product of the enterprise culture.

The son of a baker who also worked Derbyshire coalfields, Knighton trained after his soccer injury as a physical education teacher, but found a niche in Scottish property. He says he prefers the quiet life of a family with three children. Manchester United is just the club for him — a soccer institution whose business is reviewed like the daily stock reports.

To ally suspicions that he was a property tycoon out for profit, he frolicked about the field. That, he hopes, proves to fans he is a lover of the game. If proof is sustained, it will distance Knighton from his predecessor, Edwards, who sold the team after a recent book, "Manchester United: The Betrayal of a Legend," exposed him as a chairman long on profit, short on idealism.

Edwards paid himself £85,000 annually as chief executive, plus bonuses of tens of thousands when United sold star performers. He has been named as chief executive, though the relationship will be strained unless he improves on Knighton's name, which he twice got wrong Saturday.

But Edwards, who at least built the stadium into England's finest, was unimaginative rather than cunning. His father, Louis, got onto the board the day after the 1958 Munich air disaster, which killed half of United's famous Busby Babes team. Edwards junior, a rugby player, inherited the estate, but not his father's gift in running it.

We know little about Knighton other than that his timing, and his money, proved right. Wealthier men — Robert Maxwell, the printer who bid five years ago, and Amer Al Midani, the Lebanese businessman who remains a major shareholder — failed to buy out Edwards.

Knighton did. And his celebratory exhibitionism isn't finished. Late Saturday, he issued a £5 million challenge to any other chairman who could head the ball 100 times without it dropping to the ground. Monday, Samesh Kumar, a 32-year-old United fan who took over Birmingham City last winter, responded. "I used to keep up a tennis ball 50 times, so with a soccer ball, I reckon I can beat him."

But, like soccer players everywhere, Kumar needs knee surgery. Knighton will wait. "The ideal time and place would be Wembley Stadium on Cup final day," he observed. "There'd be 100,000 spectators, and we could do it before Bryan Robson [his United captain] leads the team out to win the cup."

Incorrigible dreamers, these Mitty millionaires. Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

NBA Blazers, Real Madrid In Agreement

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Portland Trail Blazers of the National Basketball Association have moved closer to signing Drazen Petrovic by reaching a verbal agreement to pay Real Madrid \$1.15 million for rights to the Yugoslav guard.

The 6-foot, 3-inch (1.9-meter) Petrovic, one of the best players in Europe, agreed last Wednesday to a three-year contract with Portland worth a guaranteed \$3.84 million.

In the agreement reached Monday, Portland will play two exhibitions in Spain, according to Jordi Bertomeu, general counsel for the Spanish Association of Basketball Clubs (ACB). That part of the deal needs approval from the NBA, according to Bertomeu.

Also, under Petrovic's agreement with Portland, Real Madrid would have the first chance to sign the guard if he chooses to leave the NBA.

Bertomeu and Gary B. Bettman, the NBA's vice president and general counsel, conducted the negotiations from New York by phone with Portland president Harry Glickman and Real Madrid's vice president, Mariano Jaquiot.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Valvano: Basketball Coach or Sports Impresario?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hard to believe, but a new book — "Personal Foul" — a book with binding and a hard cover and actual print and pagination from 1 through 311, attempts to portray the unthinkable, the virtually unutterable, the resoundingly outrageous: that there was — and maybe still is — corruption in big-time U.S. college sports, symbolized by the basketball team at North Carolina State University in Raleigh during the 1986-87 season.

Grab your armrests: it attempts to say that at N.C. State the grades of athletes were fixed to keep them eligible, that the university allowed athletes to enroll who had little or no chance to graduate, that administrative heads and eyes were turned to avoid detecting drug use.

It attempts to demonstrate that star players from poverty backgrounds drove around campus in \$100,000 cars, that school officials tried to influence police authorities to go easy on players who were caught stealing.

And it attempts to prove that the coach of the team, Jim Valvano, has little interest in the education, the future, or maybe even the welfare of the young scholars who are, in essence, hired to throw a basketball at a hoop for him and for the greater glory and cash enrichment of the school. That the coach's major interest was in maintaining a winning team in order for him to protect, as one source in the book said he told him several times, his \$1.5 million yearly income. A lot of people were amazed that such things went on, and so refused to believe it.

Peter Goldenberg's book is carefully written and indifferently edited. There are, for example, the misspellings. Perhaps the most unusual is this: "Duke was coached by Mike Kryzewski, a coach (with a difficult name to spell)..." The coach spells his name Krzyzewski. And there are errors of omission. For one,

Goldenberg spends a great deal of time berating — and having disillusioned sources (mostly players who would not play much, a team manager who was a would-be player) berate — the coach and his coaching techniques. But the team wins the Atlantic Coast Conference championship. As if out of the blue. How bad can Coach V be?

The book, for all its faults, does hold a mirror up to one worrisome aspect: What is a college for? To win basketball games at all costs?

But the book does tell a readable, gossipy tale of inside struggles of a college basketball team. And for all the criticism, much of it legitimate, about the merits of the book, it does hold a mirror up to one essential and worrisome aspect, and that is: What is a college for anyway?

Is it to win basketball games at all costs? "I found in a brief review of the book," Dr. Hugh Fuller, the director of academic tutoring at North Carolina State, said by telephone the other day, "that there are a few facts wrong, but that there isn't anything grossly distorted in it in the area of academics."

What disturbs Fuller, and Dr. John Coster, a professor in the education and psychology department at North Carolina State who last February submitted a report to the faculty senate about athletics and academics, is that such a large percentage of athletes are allowed

to enroll at the school having, in Coster's words, "almost no chance to graduate."

The book, more than an indictment of the coach and the players, provides further example of an academic institution allowing its standards to slip. It is the chancellor of the university, the board of trustees, the heads of the admissions boards and the professors who are too lenient with very tall drink artists who are the true villains of this book.

Valvano is a cog, an opportunist. He can't believe his luck. He's not an educator, regardless of any pretense on his part to be so. He may not even be a full-scale basketball coach. He's a sports impresario.

After all, with his basic salary of \$200,000, plus speaking fees, television and radio show fees, summer basketball camp fees, basketball-sneaker fees, endorsements for cars, restaurants, a health club, a soft drink and even a bank, the man makes more money per annum than George Bush, and maybe Dan Quayle, and a couple governors and senators thrown in, too.

So if the coach can get a bruiser like Chris Washburn, who pleaded guilty to stealing stereo sets from a dorm and who gets only 470 on his SAT scores (when one receives 400 just for signing one's name), well, why not? Chris could take on the NCAA championships.

So Chris didn't take them to the title, so he left school to enter the pros, and soon, drug rehabilitation and banishment from the National Basketball Association. But he might have. There's always that chance. Maybe next year, with a Washburn of a different name.

And the dreams are not just Valvano's, or that of North Carolina State. Chris Washburn, it may be recalled, was courted by hundreds of colleges and universities.

All of them were eager to have his intellectual aura light up and fill up their basketball courts.

BOOKS

REAL PRESENCES

By George Steiner. 236 pages. \$19.95. University of Chicago Press, 5801 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Reviewed by Eva Hoffman

CAN anything more be said about the origins and meaning of art? After centuries of aesthetic theories, after the reams of low gossip and high talk, after practically all the opinions have been voiced and exhausted, is the question still a conundrum, or only a canard?

Perhaps it takes someone of George Steiner's stature to tackle this theme head-on; and perhaps it is no longer possible, after all, to talk convincingly about art in general, or Art with a capital A.

A new book by George Steiner is always an event. In the world of academic specialists, he has been one of a rare breed — an engaged humanist-at-large who, in books like "Language & Silence" and "After Babel," has had the boldness to speak about central issues and the erudition to cross the boundaries of many disciplines.

His essays on literature and politics, the philosophy of language and of translation, and on the situation of art, have been tonic, provocative, often seminal.

"Real Presences" is a much more personal book than any of Steiner's scholarly works so far. What it sets forth is not so

much a thesis as a passionate plea and a statement of faith. Essentially, Steiner wants to restore art to the high status that it once possessed, to reclaim its primary importance and its primal power.

The explanation for art's special place in the hierarchy of human activities he proposes is religious in nature: Great works of literature, or painting, or music, he believes, are spiritual in their impulses, transcendent in their meanings, and mysterious in their force.

Steiner is well aware that he is courting some raised eyebrows by coming out with such unsecular convictions. He knows that it is hard to retrieve the laughter or impact of even the most powerful work from the dross of cultural events, commerce, hype reviewing and criticism. On a more serious level, he believes that the current questioning of language, and by extension, of art, is nothing less than a revolution in sensibility.

Our entire culture until a century or so ago, he says, has been based on the belief that words correspond to the things they describe, and can therefore carry and express meanings outside themselves.

Once the bond "between word and world" dissolves, a radical skepticism and then nihilism enters into the gap: when words are seen as just themselves, it is hard to sustain the notion that language is a credible means of transmitting news of reality, or that any work of art has a stable, decipherable significance.

Steiner is at his most vivid when he speaks of the processes through which

art is created and received. Clearly, the experience of art is for Steiner one of transformative intensity, and the analogies he uses to describe it are often suggestive of religious transports and revelation.

It's hard to know how to situate or evaluate his opinions. He knows very well that in their support he can only offer personal testimony. Often, the witness is persuasive, and one is grateful for his courage in professing it so unflinch-

ingly and for his affirmation of the astonishment and richness of genuine art.

At other times, Steiner seems to resort to sheer assertion whose very insistence undercuts it. In the past, Steiner has given us lively stimulus for thought, and our intellectual horizons would be narrower without his presence; this time, we have to take his word on faith.

Eva Hoffman is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week of: 8-23

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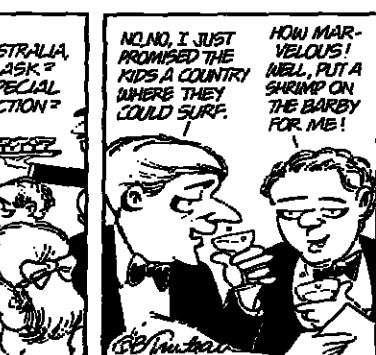
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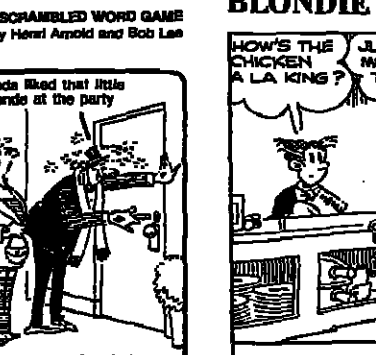
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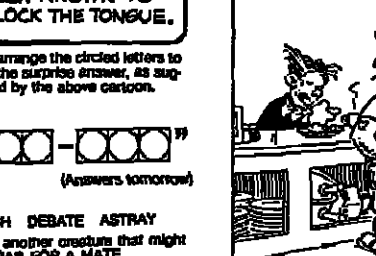
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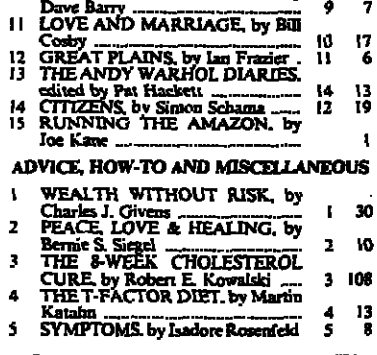
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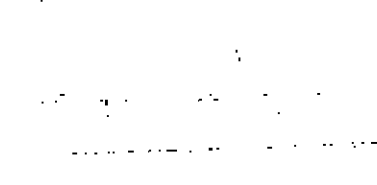
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BEETLE BAILEY



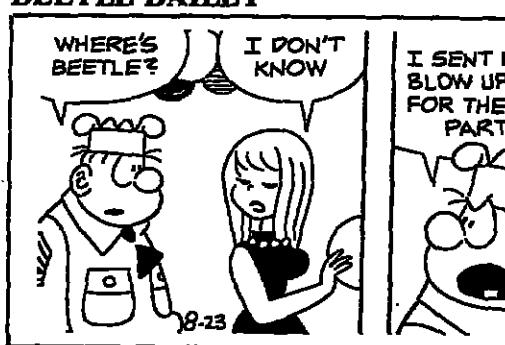
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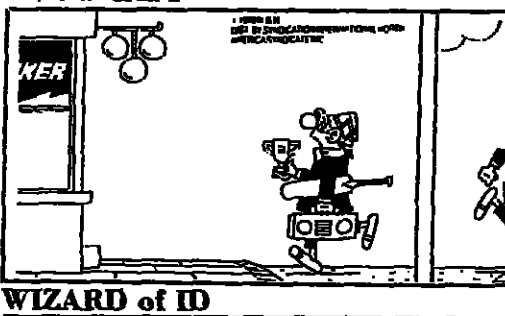
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



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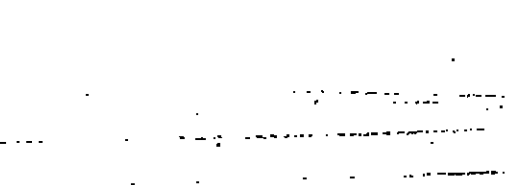
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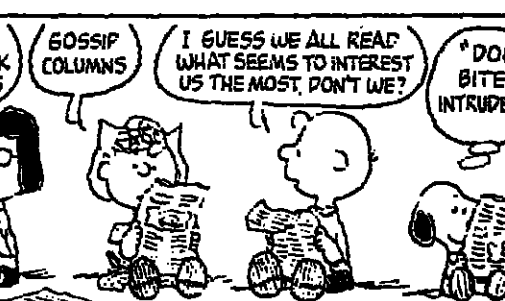
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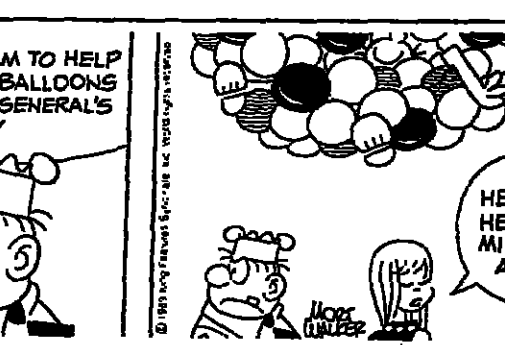
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PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



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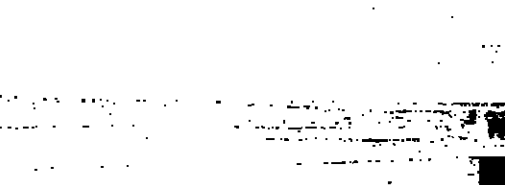
REX MORGAN



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



DOONESBURY

Doonesbury comic strip panel.

DENNIS THE MENACE

Dennis the Menace comic strip panel.

JUMBLE

Jumble word game panel.

BLONDIE

Blondie comic strip panel.

GARFIELD

Garfield comic strip panel.

WIZARD of ID

Wizard of ID comic strip panel.

REX MORGAN

Rex Morgan comic strip panel.

BEETLE BAILEY

Beetle Bailey comic strip panel.

SPORTS

The Little League: Its World Is Bigger On 50th Birthday

The Associated Press

WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania — This year's Little League World Series, bringing in baseball teams from around the world as the youth sports organization marks its 50th year, is offering both tradition and a trailblazer, and a girl who hits home runs.

The Little League's eight best teams gathered Monday for the annual, weeklong World Series. Representing the four U.S. regions are Trumbull, Connecticut; Tampa, Florida; Davenport, Iowa, and San Pedro, California.

Then there is the Far East champion, Kaohsiung, Taiwan. Taiwanese teams have won the last three championships, and teams from the Far East have won the series 18 out of the last 22 years. Marietta, Georgia, was the last U.S. champion, defeating Baharona, Dominican Republic, 3-1, in 1983.

Also competing this year are the Canadian champion, Toronto; the returning European champion, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; and the Latin American champion, Maracaibo, Venezuela.

On Tuesday, when Kaohsiung was to play Dhahran in the opening game of the series, Betty Speziale would be umpiring at first base, the first female making calls at the World Series.

"I'm not here to be the first woman. I'm here because I worked very hard at it and they gave me a chance," said Speziale, who is from Dunkirk, New York.

Dhahran, comprising mostly sons of Americans working in the oil industry, has made the World Series for the past three years.

Central champion Davenport was to play Eastern champion Trumbull on Tuesday evening. Wednesday's schedule has San Pedro playing South champion Tampa and Maracaibo against Toronto.

And starting for West champion San Pedro will be Victoria Brucker, only the second girl to play in the Little League World Series, the first having been Victoria Roche for the European champion



Victoria Brucker, 12, the star of San Pedro, California, has hit nine homers in the 17-game tournament preceding the World Series.

Brussels team in 1984. But Brucker, a 12-year-old, has hit nine home runs in the 17-game tournament preceding the World Series.

The Little League, which began in this small north-central Pennsylvania city in 1939 with three teams and 30 players, now has 2.5 million participants in 33 countries. Those joining this year included China, Jordan, Peru and Poland.

"I think you'll find, particularly in the next 25 years, a great expansion of Little League baseball," said Creighton J. Hale, the organization's president. He attributed the recent rapid growth to the International Olympic Committee's decision to make baseball a gold medal sport at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona.

Carl Stutz, who worked at a local sandpaper plant, got the idea for a "little league" while playing catch with two young nephews in Williamsport.

"How would you like to play on a regular team, with uniforms, a new ball for every game and bats you can really swing?" he asked the boys.

Little League was born. The World Series began eight years later, in 1947.

Mets Surge in East, Hurting Giants in West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The New York Mets have moved still closer to first place in the National League's East Division as Ron Darling pitched them to a 4-1 victory over the San Francisco Giants, the team most likely to represent the West in the playoff for the league pennant.

Monday night's victory in New York put the Mets only 1½ games behind Chicago after the Cubs, playing at home, were beaten in the 10th inning by the Cincinnati Reds. The Cubs' lead in the West was cut to 1½ games over the little Houston Astros.

It was Darling's fourth straight success. Since the beginning of August, the Mets' four veteran starters have won 11 games and lost none while the team has rocketed to 16 victories against five defeats.

Darling was so good that he struck out 10 and shut down the Giants' power tandem, Kevin Mitchell and Will Clark, who arrived with a combined total of 59 home runs and 198 runs batted in.

Early in the game, the Mets found a weak spot in the Giants' defense: Ernest Riles, a third baseman switched to right field because, said Roger Craig, the Giants' manager, "We need more offense in that spot. On defense, he'll make the routine plays all right."

Craig was wrong. In the fourth inning, Howard Johnson led off against Mike LaCoss with a drive to right that eluded Riles for a double.

Darryl Strawberry singled to left, sending Johnson to third, and he scored when Kevin McKeon lined into a sacrifice fly to center.

One inning later, Kevin Elster led off with a drive to right that also eluded Riles, dropping behind him near the fence for a double. Elster

was advanced by Gregg Jefferies and came home when Juan Samuel grounded into a force play at second. And when Johnson singled to right and Riles fumbled the ball, Samuel scored and New York led by three.

In the sixth, Dave Magadan walked, Barry Lyons lined a single

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

to right, Elster doubled off the chalk line in left and lead was four.

Reds 6, Cubs 5: Trailing by 5-1 in Chicago, Cincinnati rallied for three runs in the seventh, tied on pinch-hitter Joel Youngblood's homer in the eighth and won in the 10th when Todd Benzinger doubled and scored on a throwing error by third baseman Domingo Ramos. It was the fourth straight loss for Chicago.

The Reds also ended rookie Jerome Walton's 30-game hitting streak, the longest in the majors this season.

Dodgers 6, Expos 1: Alfredo Griffin had three RBIs in Montre-

al, with two on a single in a four-run second. Tim Lincecum held the Expos to five hits for eight innings.

Padres 8, Phillies 2: Dennis Rasmussen pitched a six-hitter in Philadelphia for his first complete game this year, and hot-hitting Rip Roberts had a two-run home run in the five-run second. (NYT, AP)

Gooden Status Unclear

Three days after Dwight Gooden's latest medical scan, the New York Mets gave a guarded report on their star right-hander, saying that the tear in his right shoulder showed "marked improvement."

"The tear has improved," Frank Cashen, the general manager of the Mets, said Monday. "But no, it has not completely healed. We're not going to rush him; he's too valuable for that. There is a chance he will pitch this season, but we're not committed to it. For now, it's like spring training for him."

Cashen, asked if the latest medical report indicated at least that Gooden's career was not jeopardized, replied, "I don't know."



Ron Darling pitched the Mets to a 4-1 victory over the Giants.

Orioles Stun Brewers, Athletics Take Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Baltimore Orioles' latest biggest game of the season was no game at all: Jeff Ballard pitched his second major league shutout, Cal Ripken hit a three-run home run and the American League's East Division leaders beat the Milwaukee Brewers, 5-0, in Baltimore.

In the AL West, the Oakland Athletics took a one-game lead over the California Angels by defeating the Detroit Tigers, and the

Kansas City Royals stayed 4½ games back by beating the Angels.

For the second straight day, the Orioles came to the ballpark needing a victory to avoid falling out of first place for the first time since mid-May.

The Brewers, a half-game back when the game began, fell 1½ back and third-place Toronto dropped two back on a day off. Fourth-place Boston dropped to 6½ out.

"It's important to stay where we are," said Orioles Manager Frank

Robinson, who reacts to talk of a pennant race as if it were a contagious disease. "The schedule is getting short. We're running out of games, and you want to extend the lead if you can. If we play good baseball, we're all right. We've shown if we do that we're capable of beating anyone."

The Orioles collected 10 hits, including a double and home run by Stanley Jefferson and two singles by Phil Bradley.

Athletics 6, Tigers 1: Mark McGwire hit a two-run home run during Oakland's four-run first inning in Detroit and the A's won for the eighth time in 11 games.

The Brewers hit about a dozen rockets early but, when they needed one, couldn't get it. That came in the fourth inning when they trailed, 1-0, and had runners on second and third with no one out.

Ballard got Milwaukee's third, fourth and fifth hitters — Glenn Braggs, Robin Yount and Greg Brock — on two infield pop-ups and a slow grounder.

Keith Moreland drove in a run with a first-inning single off Jerry Reuss, who left after five batters with an injured hamstring. The Orioles added a run in the fourth on Jefferson's fourth home run and Ripken's 200th in the majors broke the game open in the fifth.

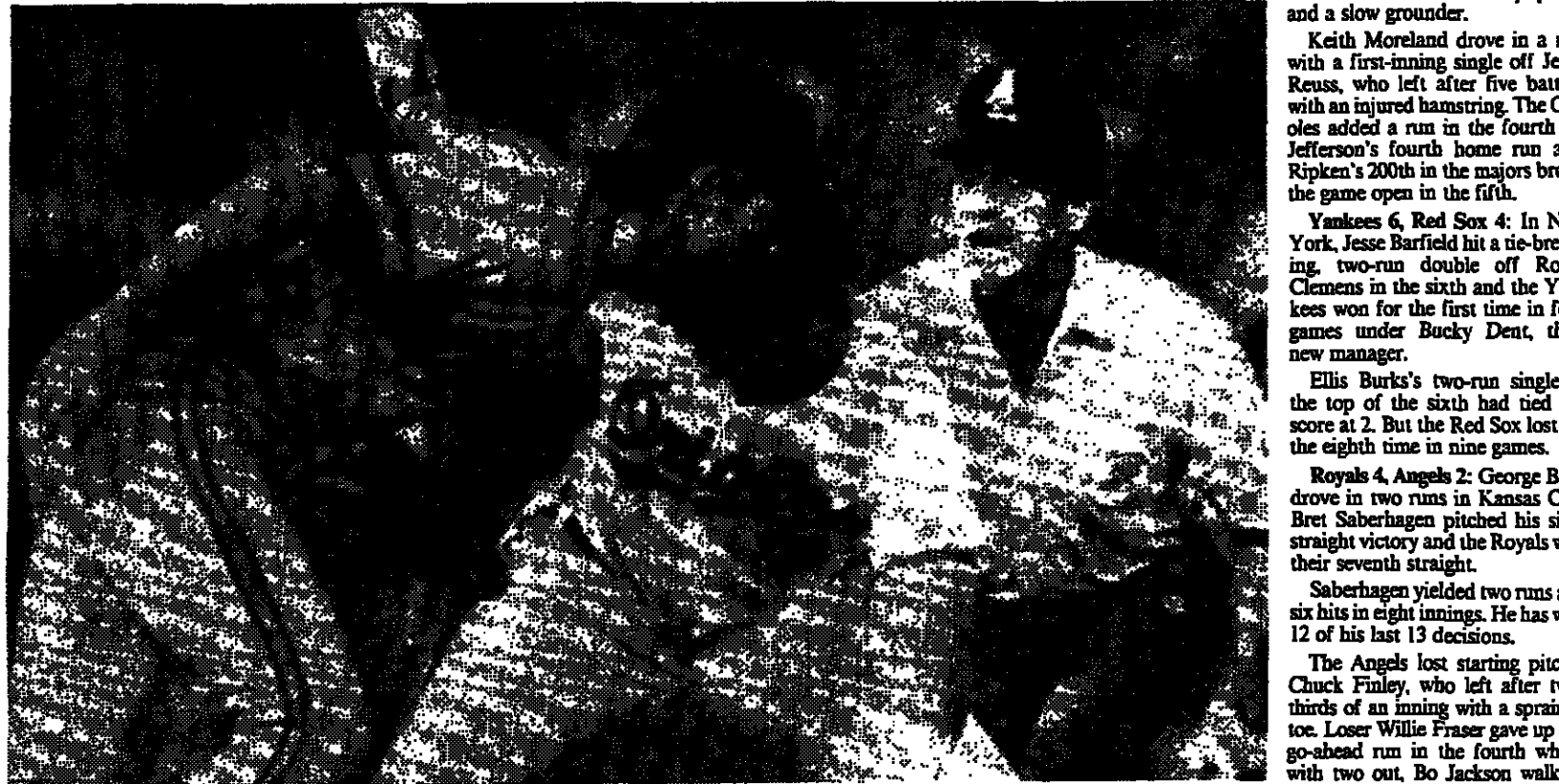
Yankees 6, Red Sox 4: In New York, Jesse Barfield hit a tie-breaking, two-run double off Roger Clemens in the sixth and the Yankees won for the first time in four games under Bucky Dent, their new manager.

Ellis Burks' two-run single in the top of the sixth had tied the score at 2. But the Red Sox lost for the eighth time in nine games.

Royals 4, Angels 2: George Brett drove in two runs in Kansas City, Bret Saberhagen pitched his sixth straight victory and the Royals won their seventh straight.

Saberhagen yielded two runs and six hits in eight innings. He has won 12 of his last 13 decisions.

The Angels lost starting pitcher Chuck Finley, who left after two-thirds of an inning with a sprained toe. Los Angeles' Willie Fraser gave up the go-ahead run in the fourth when, with two out, Bo Jackson walked, stole second and scored on Jim Eisenreich's bloop double. (WP, AP)



Bob Melvin, trying to steal third, was tagged by Paul Molitor and called out by umpire Mike Reilly before the Orioles routed the Brewers.

SIDELINES

Italy Wins University Games' 1st Gold

DUISBURG, West Germany, (AP) — Diana Bianchedi of Italy got the first gold medal of the World University Games on Tuesday when she won the women's foil fencing competition.

Zsuzsanna Némethy-Jancsi of Hungary won the silver and Giovanna Trillini took Italy's second medal with the bronze. West German fencers, considered pre-contest medal favorites, failed to make the top eight, and Sabine Bau, a silver medalist in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, even failed to make it through the second round.

In the only other event on the opening day, which began with a modest Olympic-style ceremony, Yugoslavia trounced Greece, 93-52, as it began defense of its men's basketball title.

European PGA Lengthens 1990 Tour

LONDON (Reuters) — A 1990 European golf tour season described as "the longest and strongest ever" was announced Tuesday by tour executive director Ken Schofield. It will cover 42 weeks and have 37 full events, an increase of three from 1989, in addition to special events like the World Match Play Championship and the Dunhill Cup.

Two of the new events are the Mediterranean Open, set for the first week of March in Spain, and the Austrian Open in mid-October. In addition, the Murphy's Cup in Chepstow, Wales, a Stableford-type tournament introduced to the 1989 tour last week as a supplementary event, will be given full tour status next year.

Events are still being negotiated for the two weeks in February between the season-opening Tenerife Open from Feb. 1-4 — three weeks earlier than in 1989 — and the Dubai Desert Classic from Feb. 22-25.

Napoli Prepares to Punish Maradona

NAPLES (AP) — The Napoli soccer club said Tuesday it was ready to take disciplinary action against star forward Diego Maradona, who has repeatedly postponed his return to Italy in an inescapable power struggle with Italian sports officials.

Sources said club lawyers had prepared documents to refer the case to the disciplinary commission of the Italian soccer federation and that the team would seek a 50 percent cut in Maradona's yearly contract of \$1.5 million. Italian soccer rules say a player can be fined half his salary — in this case \$750,000 — if he does not meet his professional commitments. Napoli could also decide to bench Maradona for the entire season.

Maradona, the highest paid player in the Italian major league, has a contract with Napoli through 1993. But he has refused to join the team and prepare for the Italian season, which begins Sunday.

For the Record

Pete Rose and his wife, Carol, became the parents Tuesday of a daughter, Cara Chase, born in Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Reds' manager left the team in Chicago early Tuesday morning to join his wife, with coach Tommy Helms filling in for Rose.

Ben Johnson, Canada's suspended sprinter, received a conditional discharge and 12 months probation Tuesday for pointing a starter's pistol at a motorist in a traffic dispute last fall.

Edwin Rosario of Puerto Rico has had to postpone the Aug. 27 defense of his WBA lightweight title against Mexico's Lope Sosa because he injured a ligament in his right index finger in training last week. (Reuters) Steve Smith, 28, the former Australian international cricketer, said he has signed a three-year contract to play for South African provincial team Transvaal. He faces a ban of up to 10 years from the Australian Cricket Board.

Britain's Unknown Quantity, winner of the recent Arlington Handicap, will not compete Sept. 3 in the Arlington Million, the world's richest horse race on grass.

Quotable

● Fight trainer Carmen Graciano, on the verbosity of Don King: "One day he will asphyxiate by the force of his own exhaust." (LAT)

Sweden Gets Tough Draw In Davis Cup

Reuters

MUNICH — Sweden, the four-time winner of the Davis Cup and a finalist this year, was presented Tuesday with a difficult draw for the 1990 competition when both Austria and the United States were put in its path.

West Germany, the current champion, faces what should be an easier task, opening in February at home against the Netherlands.

Austria, in its world group debut, was the surprise of this year's tournament when it eliminated former winner Australia, 5-0.

Even without their top player, Thomas Muster, injured in a freak car accident, the Austrians gave Sweden its hardest battle of the competition in a second round match that the Swedes won, 3-2.

The bad news for Sweden, whose own star, Mats Wilander, has had a roller-coaster year, is that Muster is making a comeback and should be fit by next year's second round in March, when the two nations are scheduled to meet again.

Dates for the four rounds of the cup have been rescheduled from their traditional spots to fit in with the new circuit being organized by the Association of Tennis Professionals. The semifinals have been put back two months to September, after the U.S. Open, and the final, usually held a week before Christmas, has been moved forward two weeks.

Provided Sweden gets past Italy in the first round and then Austria, it could find the United States awaiting in the semifinals.

The Americans reached the semifinals this year without dropping a match but then were beaten by West Germany, 3-2, with doubles stars Ken Flach and Robert Seguso suffering their first defeat in cup play.

The United States, which with Yugoslavia is seeded third behind West Germany and Sweden, hosts Mexico in the first round, then would play either Czechoslovakia or Switzerland.

West Germany does have Argentina to worry about. The Argentines, cup runners-up in 1981, were seeded on past performance even though they spent last year in the American zone. They will play host to Israel in the opening round.

Bulgaria Bans 3 For Drug Use

Reuters

VIENNA — The coach of Bulgaria's combined athletics teams, Stoyan Slavkov, has been dismissed, hepatisthe Svetla Dimitrova has been banned from competition for two years and her coach, Ilyan Pliskov, has been banned from training because of illegal drug use, the official BTA news agency reported Tuesday.

Dimitrova was suspended because she tested positive for amphetamines at a European Cup competition in the Netherlands on July 15-16.

At a meeting Monday, the agency said, the Bulgarian Athletics Federation also recommended that measures be taken against the team's doctor, Puryan Puryanov.

Bulgaria declared war on illegal sports drugs after two of its weight lifters, who had won gold medals, tested positive at the Seoul Olympics.

Vikings and Rams Do Well, Quarterbacks Don't

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

It was a generally bad night for quarterbacks as the Minnesota Vikings beat the Washington Redskins and the Los Angeles Rams defeated the Phoenix Cardinals in two National Football League exhibition games.

The Vikings' No. 1 quarterback, Wade Wilson, failed to score in the first quarter of Monday night's 24-13 victory in Minneapolis and ended with only 52 yards passing.

None of the three Redskins quarterbacks did well. Stan Humphries, in his first pro start, was overzealous with his fiery passes and finished 4-for-12 for 52 yards and an interception. Mark Rypien, the usual starter, was 3-for-14 passing for 46 yards while veteran Bill Kenney completed 6 of 10 for 40 yards in his Redskins debut.

Second-stringer Tommy Kramer rallied the Vikings from a 10-0 deficit by throwing a 27-yard touchdown pass to Hassan Jones with 50 seconds left in the first half that tied the score.

In the fourth quarter, the Vi-

king's third-string quarterback, Rick Gannon, directed an 81-yard drive that ended in Allen Rice's four-yard touchdown run with 8:12 to play, then Rick Bayless ran in a touchdown from two yards out.

Kramer was 13-for-23 for 245 yards and Gannon was 4-for-7 for

NFL PRESEASON

72. The Vikings are 2-0 in preseason play.

Gibbs said Rypien remains his top quarterback while Doug Williams is out with a back injury.

The bright spot for the Redskins, 2-1, was running back Jamie Morris, who gained 79 yards on 15 carries, with a 39-yard touchdown in the first quarter.

Rams 23, Cardinals 20: Rookie Jeff Carlson moved the Rams 60 yards on six plays in Anaheim and threw a 45-yard touchdown pass to Willie Anderson with 20 seconds left to give Los Angeles a 2-1 preseason mark.

Mark Herrman, the Rams' sec-

ond-string quarterback, had a rib broken in the third quarter when tackled by strong safety Tim McDonald. Herrman is expected to miss three to four weeks.

Jim Everett, the Rams' starter, threw 46 yards to Willie Anderson on his first pass, but had his second intercepted. Everett was 6 of 16 for 112 yards, while Carlson was 8-for-15 with 116 yards, with two interceptions and a fumble.

The Rams scored a touchdown in the first quarter after LeRoy Irvin made his first of two interceptions against Gary Hogeboom, the Phoenix starter. Hogeboom was 9-of-14 for 150 yards.

Five Los Angeles turnovers helped the Cardinals, 0-2, score 17 straight points. (WP, AP, UPI)

White Settles With Eagles

The Philadelphia Eagles reached agreement on a new contract with Reggie White, the All-Pro defensive end, leaving a \$1.5 million federal lawsuit in limbo. The Associated Press reported.

Harry Gamble, the Eagles' presi-

dent, announced the agreement Monday at Philadelphia's federal courthouse, where White was scheduled to open a civil suit against his former agent, Patrick Forte, now an Eagles executive.

White alleges Forte neglected to inform him about an option year on his contract and that the agent was pursuing a job with the Eagles while simultaneously negotiating with them. The agreement is expected to end the legal action.

Gamble said the court directed that the terms of the agreement remain confidential, but sources said a deal is for four years at more than \$1.5 million a year, plus bonuses.

Jets Sign Malone

The New York Jets on Tuesday signed veteran quarterback Mark Malone, who was waived last week by the San Diego Chargers. United Press International reported.

Malone will back up Ken O'Brien. Sunday, the Jets lost their No. 2 quarterback, Pat Ryan, for at least six weeks to a knee injury.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS

Davis Cup Draw

Draw for the first round of the 1990 Davis Cup tennis competition, made on Tuesday in tennis country last choice of venue:

(to draw order)

World Group

1st Germany vs. Netherlands

2nd France vs. Yugoslavia

3rd Australia vs. France

4th Czechoslovakia vs. Switzerland

5th United States vs. Mexico

6th Austria vs. Sweden

7th Africa Zone Group Two

8th Asia Zone Group Two

9th Oceania Zone Group Two

10th Europe Zone Group Two

11th Asia Zone Group One

12th Europe Zone Group One

13th Asia Zone Group One

14th Europe Zone Group One

15th Asia Zone Group One

16th Europe Zone Group One

17th Asia Zone Group One

18th Europe Zone Group One

19th Asia Zone Group One

20th Europe Zone Group One

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

W L Pct. GB

Baltimore 45 39 .538 —

Milwaukee 42 42 .500 1½

Toronto 43 41 .508 2

Boston 38 46 .448 6½

Cleveland 38 46 .448 7

New York 37 48 .438 8

Detroit 47 38 .554 9½

West Division

Oakland 49 38 .564 —

California 44 43 .506 5

Kansas City 41 46 .469 6

Texas 45 37 .549 7½

Minnesota 39 43 .475 15

Seattle 57 44 .564 18

Chicago 52 42 .554 23

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W L Pct. GB

Chicago 71 34 .676 —

New York 69 35 .662 1½

Montreal 48 57 .454 3

St. Louis 46 57 .446 4

Pittsburgh 42 61 .404 8

West Division

San Francisco 71 34 .676 —

Houston 68 35 .662 1½

San Diego 62 43 .590 5

Los Angeles 59 46 .562 10

San Francisco 59 46 .562 11

Atlanta 59 46 .562 12

C. Young, Nelson (1), M. Young (1) and Steinbock (1) vs. Tim Lincecum (1) and Tim Lincecum (1).

